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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 162 BOMBAY THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
12th July	CHINA ..	MOREA*	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALE- DONIA ..	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NAR- KUNDA ..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA ..	MANTUA *	10,002
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA *	16,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA*	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,, 1925.	DELTA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15955
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,420
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA *	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA @	ExtraSteamer	8,032
28th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@Special reduced fares

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66. & £ 62.	£ 60. & £ 56.
Second ,,	,, 52.	,, 48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
25th July	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug.	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,,	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,268
26th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

8th July	SICILIA		6,812
22nd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
26th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,696
9th Dec.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,813

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
9th July..	BARPETA	Basreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. 12-15 P. M.
9th ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa. 4.15 P. M.
11th ,,	VARSOVA	Basreh via K'chi.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

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N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
* Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5845	1st July	12th July,
Calcutta Maru, * Awa	A. Ito	5339	17th July	31st July,
Maru, Morioka Maru,	T. Kurita S. Kameyama	6028 4469	28th July 17th Aug.	11th Aug. 31st Aug.
Nagato Maru.	Y. Kotorii	5961	28th Aug.	11th Sep

* Passenger Accommodation.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
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Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No :—20279 Telegrams :— "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.

(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
*Sumatra Maru	K. Saito	5750	14th July	25th July
*Shunko Maru	T. G. Fujita	6727	24th July	6th Aug
*Amur Maru		7770	14th Aug.	24th Aug.
*Alps Maru	Y. Takata	7700	30th Aug.	8th Sept

* Calling at Hongkong.

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Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
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INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

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Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
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Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

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A R10746

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A 10773

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A 10778

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPISTS and GENERAL CLERKS, well-experienced in Commercial office routines. Apply with testimonials to K. C. MARROTT, 166, Hornby Rd., Bombay. (Madrasis not required.)
A 2101

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C R10743

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C R10768

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C R10742

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M 19978

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T R10498

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T 10777

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—LESSEE or WORKING PARTNER, with or without capital for working farms, situated near Belgaum. Excellent climate and every facility. Good opportunity for experienced agriculturist. Apply sharp to T. P. BOYCE & CO., Belgaum.
R 10767

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS

OFFERS INVITED.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL pieces of VALUABLE LANDS situate at Virar, admeasuring about 18 acres and at KALYAN, admeasuring about 2½ acres near the Railway Stations. Also complete machinery of a well known Tanning Factory "Imperial Chrome Tannery," which machinery is open for inspection at Dharavi. The said lands and the machinery belong to Mr. Allaudin Cassum but have been mortgaged to Mr. Shaikh Menarbakhsh Haji Kaderoakhsh and with the consent of Allaudin Cassum the same are being sold by the mortgagee. For further particulars apply to the said Mr. SHAIKH MEHARBAKHSH HAJI KADERBAKHSH, 81, Cadell Road, Mahim, or to his Attorneys Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan 13-19, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
C19991

THE LANDLORDS ASSOCIATION.

THE LANDLORDS ASSOCIATION is formed with the object of protecting the interest of the Landlords and Houseowners of the Bombay Presidency and safeguarding their rights by Constitutional Means. And for that purpose the Association will hold meetings, submit memorials and representations to the Government or any Authority or Body concerned and get the rights of the Landlords and Houseowners properly recognized and their grievances suitably redressed. In short all necessary steps would be taken to obtain a just treatment for the Landlords.

Those who have attained the age of majority and own any property or land in the Bombay Presidency either in their individual right or as Trustee or Guardian or Custodian or Receiver of property for others or are members of a Joint and undivided Hindu Family are eligible for membership.

Those who are desirous of becoming members of the said Association are requested to apply to the undersigned.

SALEBHOY, K. BARODAWALA.
HIRALAL DAYABHAI NANAVATI.
D. F. CAMA.
Honorary Secretaries.
Yusuf Building 1st. Floor,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
20099

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND of this Company for the six months ended 31st March, 1924, at the rate of Rupees eight hundred per whole and Rupees four hundred per half share, free of Income Tax will be paid at the registered office of the Company on and after Monday the 14th July, 1924, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., (S. T.) to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on the 2nd July, 1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July, 1924, to SATURDAY, the 12th July 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.

The Sholapoor S. and W. Co., Ltd.,
"Sudama House," Sprott Road,
Ballard Estate, Fort,
Bombay, 4th July, 1924.
20100

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REWARD RS. 5,000/-.

THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to any person giving information leading to the recovery of the 103 tolas of gold bullion and 35 gold bars, each weighing 10 oz. of the aggregate value of Rs. 26,600, which were stolen on the 18th June last by some unknown person or persons, from the possession of Mr. Bulchand Hassanand, an employee of the firm of Messrs. Chandumal Valiram, while he was proceeding in a victoria from Jhaveri Bazar to Carnac Bridge.

2. In the event of only a portion of the stolen property being recovered the reward will be paid *pro rata* on the value of the property recovered.

3. This offer of reward will remain in force for a period of 3 months from the date hereof.

D. HEALY,
Offg: Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 8th July, 1924.
20095

NOTICE.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING DEPUTY MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of the City of Bombay are prepared to consider applications for the appointment of an acting Deputy Municipal Commissioner, under Section 59 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

The minimum monthly salary of the appointment is Rs. 1,200 and the maximum is Rs. 1,500.

The selected candidate will be appointed for two years from 1st November, 1924, but he may be invited to join earlier. There is a possibility of the post falling vacant permanently in November, 1926.

The appointment is subject to confirmation by the Local Government.

The applicant must be a person of high educational qualifications and should preferably have had previous administrative experience. Persons already in Municipal service are not barred from applying.

The selected candidate will be entitled to the benefits of the Leave Regulations and the Municipal Provident Fund.

Applications must be accompanied by copies of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness and should be addressed to the Municipal Office in Bombay so as to reach the undersigned not later than 31st July, 1924.

H. B. CLAYTON.
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, July, 1924.
20097

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ABDEALLY KADERBHOY ESOOFALLY KADARBHOY and TAHER-ALLY MAHOMEDALLY, all of Bombay Borah inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, situate at 70, Medows Street Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, admeasuring 556 square yards in all and made up of 2 plots A admeasuring 435 square yards and B a passage, admeasuring 121 square yards together with the old and dilapidated chawls standing thereon situate at DeLisle Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, forming part of a larger area which admeasures 1137 square yards or thereabouts belonging to the vendor and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 82, 366, 667, 690, 737, 710,727,729, 732 and 740, New No. 1/10581 New Survey No. 1/2704 and Cadastral New Survey No. 74 Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 2251, (3) Street No. 300B and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North, West and South by the property of Diamond Mills Limited and on or towards the East by the newly-erected Chawl of the Vendors.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1924.
MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
20102

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1966 of 1924.

BADRUDIN AHMEDJI, a firm, of Paper Merchants, carrying on business at Sutar Chawl, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

TAHER and Co., a firm of Shipchandlers and Hardware Merchants, carrying on business at Negdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To,
HATIMBHOY GULAMHUSSEIN,
partner in Taher and Co.,
the defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed this suit claiming from defendants Company in which you are a partner Rs. 15,989-9-0 with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from 9th November, 1923, till judgment costs and interest on judgment debt at 6 per cent per annum.

Take notice that you are summoned to appear in the Court at the hearing of this suit on 22nd July, 1924, at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) and to produce your witness and documents at the time aforesaid.

And take notice that in default of your appearance at the time aforesaid this suit will be determined in your absence.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1924.
JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C20103

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HAMED EBRAHIM, late of Bombay, Cutchi Memon inhabitant, a merchant, residing at the time of the death at Jackaria Masjid, Pydhonnie, Bombay, ... Deceased.

LATIF EBRAHIM, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon inhabitant, residing at Jackaria Masjid, Pydhonnie, Bombay ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-fifth day of June the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

The 25th day of June, 1924.
Messrs. J. P. WALLACE AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
20098

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of administration of the property and credits of DULKS OKHA, late of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, Shroff ..... Deceased.

SONA TULKA, of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, Shroff, residing at Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this fourth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

The 4th day of July, 1924.
Messrs. KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C20103

AUCTION SALES.

VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort.
Opp. Tarachand Purshram.
Below Morvi Bank.
Tel. No 24065.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND PRECIOUS JEWELLERY.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort, opposite Tarachand Purshram, below Morvi Bank, the following household furniture and jewellery, by order of the concerned and at their account and risk comprising:—

Dining table, chairs, sideboard, drawing room set, Chesterfield set, easy chair, bedstead, almyrah, writing tables, book stand, file cabinet, show-case teapoys, steel safes, electric table lamps, dressing chest of drawers, etc.

Precious jewellery of diamond, emerald, pearl and ruby comprising, necklace, bracelets, earrings, booty, pearl bangles, toranhar, pearl mala, collar, etc.

Property on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

VORA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th July, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AT "DAVAR MANSION", LABURNUM ROAD, NEW GAMDEVI AT 10-30 A.M (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 13th day of July, 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Davar Mansion, Laburnum Road, New Gamdevi very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back side boards and dumb-waiter, crockery, stands, rich carpets, table ornaments, teapoys, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, silk lined suite of sofas fancy cabinets, table ornaments, wall clocks, blackwood open carved furniture roll top and plain writing tables, glass door silver cabinet and book cases, sweet tone cottage piano, English Ice Box single and double bedsteads mirror door almirahs dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, hat stands, cane furniture, water filter, meat safes phonographs, file cabinets, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of T. W. VENN, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 10th July, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEAERT.
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"BROADWAY ROSE"
Featuring MAE MURRAY.
EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"A DOLL'S HOUSE"
Featuring NAZIMOVA.
EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE MAN OF THE FOREST"
Featuring ROBERT MCKIM-
CLAIRE ADAMS.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
TO-NIGHT
Penultimate Episodes of
PATHE'S LATEST SERIAL
HAUNTED VALLEY
Featuring
The world's greatest Serial Star
RUTH ROLAND
also
MONTY BANKS
IN
PEACEFUL ALLEY
Comedy in 2 Reels.
TIME:
Daily 5, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
Matinee every Sat—Sunday and Bank Holiday 3-30 p. m.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
Presents
Kohinoor Super Production
VISMI-SADI
or
TWENTY-CENTURY
in 9 Reels.
Daily:—5, 7, 9, and 11 p. m.
Saturday, and Sunday, Extra Show at 3 p. m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
Majestic Film Co.'s
NAND-BATRISI,
A Masterly Social Drama adapted from the story by SAMALBHAT
Featuring
MISS DOLORES BERRY.
Something New And Novel.
SEE IT TO-DAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

SATURDAY JULY 12th

HAROLD LLOYD
THE KING OF ALL COMEDIANS
IN
GRANDMA'S BOY
HIS FIRST 5 PART FEATURE.
AND "FELIX"

PICTURES MAY COME AND PICTURES MAY GO BUT THE
PATHE GAZETTE
Goes on and on, bigger and bigger, better and better, in the hearts of the great Indian Public.
IT WILL BE A REGULAR FEATURE AT THE PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

Everybody with 1000 Others Is Paying
HIS OR HER
HOMAGE TO SATEE PADMINEE
Every Night at the NOVELTY.

NOTHING TO COMPARE WITH
SHELL SPECTACLES
& EYEGLASSES.

THESE ARE
THE LATEST, THE NEATEST,
THE BEST,
THE MOST COMFORTABLE
EYE-WEAR.
BALIWALLA & HOMI,
THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF INDIA
Hornby Road, Opp. Whiteaway's } & { 219, Kalbadevi Road.
BOMBAY.
Awarded several Gold medals of superb craftsmanship.

A Moment's REFLECTION
will convince you that the Motor ACCESSORY Specialities handled by us are the finest sellers in the World.
We do not follow the present-day misguided policy of some auto dealers, who believe in *cheapness only*—our aim is to import *Quality* goods, known for dependability, finish, design and workmanship *without* increasing our prices.
Write or see us for all your requirements.

The
ADVANCE MOTOR Co.,
"The House for Value."
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Wire: "AUTOMOTIVE." Phone No. 26106.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 9.

The monsoon again extended in the United Provinces and conditions are slightly unsettled at head of the Bay.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, East Bengal, Orisso, East United Provinces, south Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, North Hyderabad, and local in Upper Burma, Bihar, Central India.

A few falls occurred in Chota Nagpur, west United Provinces, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, South-East Madras and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy one and a half inches, Rangoon two, Kyaukpyu three Akyab five, Lashio two, Gauhati and Shillong, one and a half, Cherrapunji six, Mymensingh and Noakhali one, Darjeeling four, Daltonganj one and a half, Gaya two, Allahabad, Jhansi, Agra and Bombay one, Ratnagiri four, Marmagao and Karwar three, Mangalore two, Calicut three, Belgaum Parbhani, Mercara one, Gopalpur three.

Forecast.—Extension in the Peninsula.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 9th July 1924.	Totol since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 9th July 1923	June 1st to 9th July 1922
	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 29	15 38	34 08	35 38
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	2 00	17 45	33 70	31 67
Esplanade (Gok, Tej. Hospital) ..	1 10	14 88	36 26	33 51
Byculla (J. J. Hospital ..	1 52	18 81	28 14	35 25

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 9th July 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the north. Heavy rain has fallen on the west coast and the monsoon has been active generally outside north-west India. Temperature continues above normal in the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the east United Provinces, the south Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and north Hyderabad, and local in Orissa, Bihar and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, the west United Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Moulmein, Akyab, Kyaukpyu two inches; Diamond Island three Silchar one and a half; Shillong two; Cherrapunji eight; Darjeeling, Khulna four; Cox's Bazar, Calcutta, two; Burdwan three; Barisal, Mymensingh one and a half; False Point, Hazaribagh two; Daltonganj one and a half; Darbhanga two; Gaya four; Bahraich one and a half; Benares one; Udaipur two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 9TH OF JULY 1924.

STATIONS	RAINFALL Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	..	—	1.16	—1.16
Rawalpindi	..	0.62	3.91	—3.29
Lahore	..	—	3.13	—3.13
Hissar	..	1.46	2.64	—1.18
Ambala	..	0.51	6.16	—5.65
Delhi	..	1.63	5.48	—3.85
United Provinces—				
Agra	0.90	0.40	5.07	—3.67
Mainpuri	..	3.42	5.00	—1.58
Jhansi	1.16	1.66	7.98	—6.32
Cawnpore	0.40	4.12	5.43	—1.31
Allahabad	1.09	3.48	8.33	—4.85
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	—	0.37	—0.37
Karachi	..	—	1.16	—1.16
Rajputana— ..				
Ajmer	..	0.52	4.14	—3.62
Jaipur	0.11	2.42	4.54	—2.12
Kotah	..	3.32	5.70	—2.38
Mount Abu	0.09	5.93	10.65	—4.72
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	0.07	3.03	—2.96
Dwarka	..	0.02	3.55	—3.53
Veraval	..	5.33	5.90	—0.57
Rajkot	..	8.94	6.96	+1.98
Bhavnagar Para ..	0.06	3.67	6.14	—2.47
Gujrat—				
Surat	0.25	14.77	12.39	+1.84
Ahmedabad	0.12	2.56	7.25	—4.96
Deesa	..	1.98	4.41	—2.43
Central India West— ..				
Neemuch	..	2.36	6.52	—4.17
Indore	0.25	3.31	8.49	—5.18
Central Provinces— ..				
Jubbulpore	..	8.72	12.15	—3.43
Saugar	0.15	2.94	10.04	—7.10
Hoshangabad	..	3.44	9.72	—6.28
Khandwa	0.02	2.46	7.69	—5.23
Akola	..	4.31	7.42	—3.11
Amraoti	0.78	5.2	8.88	—3.64
Nagpur	0.15	6.89	12.53	—5.64
Chanda	0.41	5.99	11.31	—5.32
Raipur	0.60	5.9	12.68	—6.73
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.92	15.38	26.54	11.16
Ratnagiri	4.11	48 57	39.55	+9.02
Mormugao	2.68	56 93	39.41	17.52
Karwar	2.70	64.63	49.85	14 78
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..	3 9	5.07	—1 77
Ahmednagar	..	4.82	5.68	—0 86
Poona	0.02	2.95	6.51	—3 56
Sholapur	0.04	2.26	5.94	—3.68
Bijapur	..	0.67	3.95	—3 28
Belgaum	1.02	7.34	12.06	—4.72
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad ..	..	5.06	6.87	—1.81
Nizamabad (Indur)	0.72	3.22	8 05	+4 83
Hyderabad	..	6.85	6.14	+0.71
Malabar—				
Mangalore	2.49	66.89	49.56	17.33
Calicut	2.61	53 48	43.57	+9.91
Cochin	0.89	53.82	36.28	17.54
Ceylon—				
Colombo	0.36	8.84	9.19	—0.35
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore—				
Masulipatam ..	0.02	3.21	6.22	—3.01
Bellary	0.02	1.46	2.31	—0.85
Cuddapah	..	4.32	4.11	+0.21
Madras	0.23	3 32	3.04	+3.28
Bangalore	0 04	7.30	4.15	+3.15
Coimbatore	..	5.25	2.06	+3.19
Trichinopoly ..	..	0.15	1.87	—1.72
Negapatam	..	0.67	1.88	—1.21

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July 8.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.640	in.
Temperature of Air	78.9	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	76.1	"
Dew Point	74.8	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	88%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	9.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	82.9	"
Minimum " "	76.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, W, WSW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.. ..	172	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.74	inches.
Total fall during month ..	7.66	"
Do. do. year ..	15.12	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th July	0.28	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	July	h. m	ft. in.	July	h m.	ft. in
W.	9	2 42	25 0	9	9 26	19 0
		15 7	26 7		22 45	18 7
Th.	10	3 38	24 11	10	10 37	19 11
		15 53	26 3		23 52	18 1
F.	11	6 3	25 2	11	12 4	20 9
		17 59	26 1			
Sat	12	0 1	26 0	12	18 07	16 2
		12 50	27 11		5 52	19 1
Sun	13	8 36	27 0	13	1 59	6 6
		20 17	26 5		14 42	30 0
M.	14	9 36	28 2	14	2 56	5 7
		21 21	26 11		15 40	19 4
Tu	15	10 29	29 2	15	3 46	14 10
		22 18	27 5		16 40	18 6

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 9.

Isonzo, Suttara, Trieste.
Aussa, Malworth, Sourabaya.
Tarantia, Kilby, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:

Karapara, Harley, Durban.
Clan Sinclair, Peterson, Tuticorin.
Elysia, Kinnard, Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Isonzo for Trieste.
Steamer Aussa for Trieste.
Steamer Bamora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Sardinia for China.

S S Isonzo:—The Lloyd Triestino Company's steamer Isonzo, 3428 tons, Captain O Suttara, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo.

S S Aussa:—The Lloyd Triestino Company's steamer Aussa, 3528 tons, Captain G Malworth, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Tarantia:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Tarantia, 6200 tons, Captain G B Kilby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Elysia:—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia 4211 tons, Captain J Kinnard, will sail today from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Karapara:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karapara, 3722 tons, Captain G T Harley, sailed yesterday from harbour for Durban etc. with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

July 9.

S S Aussa for Venice:—55 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co; 55 bales cotton J A Beghie & Co Ltd.

S S Aussa for Trieste:—110 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co.

S S Aussa for Constantinople:—50 bales cotton yarn Gorio Ltd; 25 bales cotton yarn W H Brady & Co Ltd.

S S Elysia for Liverpool—5 bales cotton E D Sassoon & Co Ltd; 8 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Elysia for Glasgow:—4000 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros; 1980 cwt mussoor Ralli Bros.

S S Elysia for Marseilles—240 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros; 4000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Elysia for Salonica:—10 bales cotton thread R Shantilal & Co.

S S Elysia for Constantinople:—325 cwt mendhi powder A A Kadar.

S S Trantenfels for Hamburg:—4000 cwt groundnut oil cake The Alliance Trading Co.

S S Trantenfels for Antwerp:—1000 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 196 bales cotton B Meyer & Co.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton Hirji Nensey & Co.; 1400 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 14 cases sandlewood oil Mitsui B Kaisha Ltd; 120 cwt gum kathira M H Dehdashti.

S S Tamba Maru for Osaka—100 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Yokohama—37 cases sandalwood oil Mitsui B Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Hongkong—35 3/4 cwt fenelseed Cheng Tai; 78 cwt sharkfins E Moledina; 6 cwt fishmaws E Moledina.

IMPORTS.

July 9.

S S Alipore from Kobe, Agents Mackinnon M & Co:—30 bales cotton yarn; 36 cases celluloid bangles; 10 bales mats; 32 cases toys; 10 cases enamelled ware; 9 cases antimony whistles; 9 cases rubber goods; 14 cases silk; 16 bales silk; 100 rolls matting; 200 bales cassia; 50 cases paper; 542 bags betelnuts; 350 bags sago flour; 402 bundles rattans.

S S Jalajyoti from Akyab, Agents The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. 49305 bags rice.

S S Jalajyoti from Madras 94 bales cotton waste; 1 bundle cotton waste; 186 bales cotton.

S S Jalajyoti from Colombo, 4 bags rice; 34 bags green tea; 86 cses cuttie fish; 56 bundles Mattrass fibre.

S S Jalajyoti from Cochin:—1693 bundles coir yarn.

S S Zavani from Mahomerah, Agents The Persian Gulf Steam N. Co. Ltd.—494 bundles wool; 52 bundles cotton; 8 bundles skins; 12 bundles reeds; 17 bags gums; 7 cases gum.

S S Zavani from Bushire:—13 jettas skins; 23 bundles skins; 16 bags attari; 108 bags A Kernals; 236 bales cotton; 6 bales carpets; 50 bags gum; 186 bags almonds.

From B Abbas:—60 jettas cotton; 509 bundles cotton; 60 b bundles cotton; 134 bags raisin; 12 bags gum; 86 bags almonds; 107 bundles dry fish; 13 bundles rose buds.

S S Bloemfontain from New York Agents F F Campbell & Co:—500 bundles copper sheets; 67 cases bolts and nuts; 55 cases antiphlogistine; 54 cases medicine; 108 packages medicine; 7 cases clocks; 13 boxes clocks; 9 cases varnish; 60 boxes lawn mowers; 31 boxes steel ceiling; 15 cases soap; 8 cases canvas footware; 25 cases files; 57 neste ice cans; 37 bags cranulated cork; 125 packages syrup; 28 cases end fruits; 30 cases end salmon; 25 crates steel sheets; 46 cases gas mantles; 10 cases vaseline; 53 cases kerosine lamps and parts; 60 cases steel butts and hinges; 7 cases cotton goods; 260 cases quaker oats; 40 cases bromo paper; 5 drums dyestuffs; 33 barrels dyestuffs; 4090 cases lubricating oil; 2211 barrels lubricating oil; 126 H/barrels lubricating oil; 50 steel drums lubricating oil; 2400 drums lubricating oil; 231 iron drums lubricating oil; 45 barrels grease; 200 cases wax; 50 cases transformer oil; 724 bars silver; 239 cases aluminum sheet circles; 15 packages hurricane lanterns; 11 bales clothing.

S S Bahadur from Calcutta Agents Turner Morrisson & Co Ltd:—1084 drums linseed oil; 24 kegs linseed oil; 919 kegs paint; 26 drums paint; 40 drums varnish; 100 casks red lead dry; 20 kegs colour; 19 drums colour; 30 kegs bulwark; 377 casks coal pitch; 210 bales paper; 21 cases ink; 89 coils rope; 125 bales gunnies; 50 bales hessian cloth; 22 drums red boot topping.

From Coconada:—300 bales cotton.

From Madras:—208 bales cotton; 84 cases telegraph stores.

From Mallipuram—20 bales coil fibre; 150 drums cocoanut oil; 116 h/chests tea; 18 f/chests tea; 121 coils coir rope; 598 bundles coir rope; 8332 bundles coir yarn.

From Caliont:—610 bags cocoanuts; 7 bales cotton waste; 37 h/chests tea.

From Tuticorin:—200 bales cotton.

From Colombo—60 bags plumbago.

S S Jalaveera from Rangoon Agents The Scindia Steam N Co Ltd:—12910 bags rice; 5 cases books; 14080 pieces teak scantlings; 3055 bundles teak scantlings; 108 bags white big beans; 8 cases aluminum goods.

From Colombo:—118 bags green tea; 9 h/chests black tea.

From Tuticorin:—20 cases tea; 400 bundles olai mats; 25 bundles tarpaulins; 6 bags cardamoms.

From Cochin:—50 1 drums cocoanut oil; 94 drums cocoanut oil; 190 drums cocoanut oil; 9723 bundles coir yarn; 1344 bundles coir ropes of coils; 100 bags pepper; 224 bundles mats; 46 bags dry ginger; 74 chests black tea.

From Caliout:—108 jettas coir rope; 98 coils coir rope; 121 jettas coir yarn; 671 bags cocoanuts; 10 bags wild turmeric; 282 baskets dry ginger.

ALIGARH NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, July 9.

The preliminary examination of the Jamia Millia Islamia, namely the National Muslim University, Aligarh will be held on August 5th and subsequent days. Students desiring to appear at the said examination should send in their application forms and examination fees to the Registrar not later than July 25th.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 9.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/32
Bank's buying D D. 1/5 3/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 540.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 600.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 590.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 137.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 132.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 238
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 326.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.33 11/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 84.40.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.27.
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.70.
London—Rome Liras 101.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady Market.

London, July 8.

Tele. Transfers £1/5 1/32 firm.
Bar Gold £4-15-2 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 34 1/2 steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay July 9.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5
Bank Demand	1/5
Doe Acceptance 3/m/s	1/5 1/4
Fcs Demand	540
American Dollars	326
Hongkong Dollars	172
Shanghai	235
Japan	137
Singapore	166 1/2

Market Steady.

London, July 8.

Rentes 3 per cent 53.
Bar Silver (Spot) 34½.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 9/16.
Closing Tone 7 Silver.
Little Continental buying—No much offering.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. Steady.
Interest day to day loans, 2 3/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 2½.
Discount, Bank of England Rate, 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, July 8.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £87 7/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 3/8.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 1/16.
Consols 2½ 56 5/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 47½.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 66.
Government Securities 3 per cent 56 3/4.

EXCHANGE.

London, July 8.

Exchange on London in Paris, 84.35.
Exchange on London in Germany, 18,200,000,000,000.
Exchange on London in Italy, 101.65.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, July 8.

Stockholm, 16.33.
Christiania, 32.53.
Amsterdam, 11.49.
Switzerland, 24.28.
Belgium, 95.95 yesterday's.
Athens, 252.50 yesterday's.
Prague, 1.07.

New York, July 8.

Demand Bills, 4.33.50.

DISCOUNTS.

London, July 8.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st, 3½.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st, 4½.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st, 4½.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st, 4½.
5 per cent Renters 24½.

BULLION.

Bombay, July 9.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/2/3.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/1/3.
Bar Gold forward Rs. 25/6/6.
Bar Gold forward Rs. 25/7.
Bar Gold second settlement Rs. 25/7/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 82/3.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 82/5.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82/7.

London, July 8.

Bar gold ready s. 85/2.
Silver forward d. 34/8.
Silver forward d. 34/9.
TONE OF SILVER—Quiet—Steady. India bought to cover sales, America sold.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 9.

Ready:—25—6—9
Vaida Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m.
Asad 25-8-0 25-6-9 25—6—9
Sravan 25-8-6 .. 25-7-3 25—7—3
Teji Mandi:—
Asad 0—1—6 .. 16/1/6
Vaida
Sravan 0—4—0 .. 16/2/0
Vaida
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 9.

Ready:—82—4—0
Vaida. Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m.
Asad 82-8-0 .. 82-5-0 82—5—0
Sravan 82-11-0 .. 82-7-0 82—7—0
Teji Mandi:—
Asad 0—2—0

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 9.

After the recent decline Reuter reported to-day a rise of 2 points in old crop and 18 to 27 points in new crop in New York futures. The market advanced on scattered short covering Liverpool has been reported 8 to 23 points up. The advance was due to short covering.

Messrs. Umrigar and Veengars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 8th instant as under:—

"Moderate covering movement arrested by more plentiful July offerings. Further rains Atlantic."

Although a small advance was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened easier at Rs. 496 i.e. Re. 1 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. At the opening of the session Commission Houses and jobbers were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 498 going down by half a rupee the values further improved to Rs. 501 on buying by well-known Shroffs, one Japanese House and a prominent Indore operator, and the market closed at Rs. 500½ at 1-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazaar was kept closed owing to the death of a Cotton broker Mr. Maneckram of the firm of Messrs. Maneckram Madanlal.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 552 and advanced to Rs. 557 in sympathy with the advance in Broach and on buying by Commission Houses, and closed at the same rate. Whilst Oomra Dec.-January opened at Rs. 467 and closed steady at Rs. 471 on buying by a Japanese House. F. G. Bengal July and Dec.-January were nominally quoted Rs. 514 and Rs. 421 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull and quiet yesterday, and the inquiry was very limited.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—
M. G. Oomra Central Provinces No. 1 1,000 bales.
M. G. Oomra Central Provinces No. 2 900 bales.
M. G. Bengal Rajputana 100 bales.
Total 2,000 bales.
Total tenders upto date are as under:—
M. G. Oomra Berar 1,000 bales.
M. G. Oomra Central Provinces No. 1 1,000 bales.
M. G. Oomra Central Provinces No. 2 900 bales.
M. G. Bengal United Provinces 200 bales.
M. G. Bengal Sind Punjab 300 bales.
M. G. Bengal Rajputana 900 bales.
Total 4,300 bales.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, July 9.

New York Market 8th July, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close
28.58	July		28.96+38	28.60	+02
23.93	Oct.	24.20+27	24.19+26	24.20	+27
23.29	Dec.		23.53+24	23.51	+22
23.13	Jan.		23.35+22	23.38	+25
23.34	March			23.54	+20
23.46	May			23.65	+19

Telegraphic market advices: October highest 24.50 (12-30 p.m.) lowest 24.15 (10-15 a.m.), range .35 points. Small but steady market. Scattered short covering. Local operators all against the market.

Liverpool Market, 8th July, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
16.03	July			16.22	+19
14.05	Oct.	14.13+08	14.11+06	14.27	+22
13.63	Jan.	13.70+07	13.69+06	13.85	+22
13.53	Mar.			13.75	+22
13.41	May.			13.64	+23
	Egyptian.				
18.10	Nov.			18.35	+25
17.90	Jan.			18.15	+25

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Slightly warmer. Light to moderate rainfall Eastern belt and Oklahoma. Entire belt partly cloudy. New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 175,000.

(2) American cross rate 4.33 1/2. Small market. Short covering on some rains in the Eastern belt. Some straddle selling.

(3) New York cables: "Textile no actual improvements but lightly better feeling and more hopefulness regarding Fall business."

Another of our New York friends cabled us on the 7th instant as under:

"Think Bureau Report is too favourable. Crop is late this year. Recommend buying late months."

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, July 8.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

July	...	28.60 plus	.02
October	...	24.20 ,,	.27
December	...	23.51 ,,	.22
January	...	23.83 ,,	.25

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

LIVERPOOL, July 9.

Future Delivery Prices:—

July	16.19—.03
August	——
September	14.51—.03
October	14.24—.03
November	——
December	——
January	13.84—.01
February	——
March	13.75
April	——
May	——
June	——
July	——
Egyptians November	18.40

Liverpool, July 8.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURES DELIVERY PRICES:—

July	...	1608 plus	.05
October	...	1412 ,,	.07
January	...	1371 ,,	.08
March	...	1360 ,,	07
May	...	1349 ,,	.08
EGYPTIANS:—			
November	...	1820	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 8.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL—

July	...	16.22 plus	.19
August	...	15.43 ,,	.20
Semptember	...	14.84 ,,	.21
October	...	14.27 ,,	.22
November	...	14.08 ,,	.22
December	...	13.93 ,,	.22
January	...	13.85 ,,	.22
February	...	13.79 ,,	.22
March	..	13.75 ,,	.22
April	...	13.69 ,,	.22
May	...	13.64 ,,	.23
June	...	13.54 ,,	.25
July	...	13.42 ,,	.23

TONE:—Steady.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 500 Bales.
Mid American spot 16.62 fair demand
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels 23.10
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)—
July 28.95
Oct. 24.18
Jan. 23.35
New Orleans 10 a.m.—
July 23.27
Oct. 23.14

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

M.G. Bengal "Good"	...	10.50
M.G. Bengal "Fully Good"		10.90
M. G. Bengal, "Fine"	...	11.30
No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	...	11.05
No. 1 Oomra "Fully Good"	...	11.55
No. 1 Oomra "Fine"	...	12.05
B.G. Broach, "Good"	...	11.90
M.G. Broach, "Fully Good"	...	12.30
M. G. Broach "Fine"	...	12.70
M. G. Scinde, "Good"	...	10.40
M.G. Scinde "Fully Good"	...	10.08
M. G. Scinde "Fine"	...	11.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.

July	21.15	plus	.05
August	20.50	,,	.05
September	20.05	,,	.05
October	19.75	,,	.05
November	19.25	,,	.05
December	19.05	,,	.05
January	18.95	,,	.05
February	19.00	,,	.05
March	19.00	,,	.05
April	19.00	,,	.05
May	19.00	,,	.05
June	19.04	,,	.05
July	18.04	,,	.25

LONDON, July 8.

Total in Sight	11,000,000 Bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply	158,000 ,,
East Indian	300,000 ,,
American	1,153,000 ,,
Other ,, ,,	223,000 ,,
Total Sales	25,000 ,,
East Indian Sales	3,800 ,,
Total Speculation	——
Total Export	——
East Indian Export	
,, ,, Stock	113,000 ,,
,, ,, Forwarded	4,000 ,,
,, ,, Actual Export	700 ,,
,, ,, Speculation	——
American Afloat	24,000 ,,
East Indian Afloat	17,000 ,,
Total Afloat	119,000 ,,

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 8.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports'			5000
,, Exports to Great Britain			3000
,, Exports to Continent			5000
FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—			
July	...	28.60 plus	.02
October	...	24.20 ,,	.27
December	...	23.51 ,,	.22
January	...	23.38 ,,	.25
Spot Cotton at New York		29.60	no change
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		28.10 ,,	.10
FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—			
August		25.01	—.03
October	...	23.36 plus	.32
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)			16 3/16
Demand Bills:—Silver Foreign mined			£66 1/2

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

Liverpool, July 8.

July	...	16.22 plus	.19
October	...	14.27 ,,	.22
January	...	13.85 ,,	.22
March	...	13.75 ,,	.22

MANCHESTER MARKET.

LONDON, July 8.

Tone was firmer and there was a large inquiry in cloth.
Yarn: Irregular.

WHEATS.

LONDON, July 8.

Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. July/August 47/6 sellers.
Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. July/August 46/6 sellers.
Australian July/August 49 value.
Tone:—Dull.
Choice White Karachi July/Aug. 48/3 sellers.
Soft Red Karachi July/August 47/3 sellers.
Part Cargo South Australian 50/9 paid for shipment to Continent.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay July 9.
(6-30. p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30		48 0 0	7 4 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30		48 0 0	7 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla		50 0 0	7 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni		10 10 0	11 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore		10 8 0	11 0 0
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore		11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold		12 13 0	13 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin		12 8 0	13 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15		88 0 0	17 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25		82 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed Gajjar 50-50		78 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Black		74 0 0	14 8 0
Poppyseed, White		12 12 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts		78 0 0	..
Mowrasced		9 0 0	9 4 0
Barley		39 0 0	..
Castorseed		82 0 0	16 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready		..	
Delivery		40 0 0	5 13 0
Forward.		Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May		8 0 0	
Wheat, A/S		7 11 0	
Linseed, May		13 9 6	
Linseed Sept.		13 12 6	
Groundnuts /J/A		78 0 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed a-ad		81 12 0	
Teelseed Gajjar 85-15 J/J		47 8 0	
Cotton Seeds J/A		5 14 0	

SEEDS.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed quiet with poor demand at £18 7/8 sellers for July/August shipment.
Cottonseed Bombay closed quiet at 10 3/8 quoted for July/August
Castorseed Bombay closed at £27 sellers for July/August.

LINSEED.

London, July 8.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags—
Linseed Tone, £20 5/8 July-August Sellers. Quiet and prices are easier.
Raw Linsted Oil Naked Spot Net—
Raw Linseed Months 38/6 July Buyers.
Raw Linseed Tone 38 3/8 September-December Buyers.

London, July 7.

Business was done to-day in Rapeseed Toria for August shipment to Rotterdam at £18½.
Linseed, Firm.
Cottonseed, Quiet.
Linseed Oil, Steady.
Wheat, Quiet.
Rice, Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

LONDON, July 8.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—
21/3 July sellers.
20/10½ July/September sellers.
20/9 October/December sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay:—21/1½ October/December sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi:— ,,
Steady with moderate demand.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co.)

BOMBAY, 9th July, 24, 5 p.m.

The local market, taking its cue from foreign markets, and especially from Java, has shown a declining tendency all round in sympathy with the weaker tendency of Foreign markets. Accordingly Ready prices have recorded a drop of a Rupee and more once more with very scattered purchase enquiries, to-day's clearance including local requirements amounting to 1,000 bags. This fall in Ready prices is also due to fresh arrivals of 39,000 bags per s.s. "Oza" and further expected arrivals not long after.

Our forward market also has presented a weakening tendency, evidencing a drop of 2d. in all positions with a moderate business doing.

S. S. "Begum" has left Java Port on the 7th instant, and is reported to have 31,000 bags for Bombay.

S. S. "Howrah" is due to arrive in a day or two.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 22/14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 17/14 per cwt.
S. S. Howrah Sh. 23 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. Dongra Sh. 22/11 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June Sh. 21/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June-July Sh. 21/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July Sh. 20/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug.-Sept. 20/9 per cwt. F.B.H.

RAPESEEDS.

Toria £18 7/8 sellers for July/August shipment to Hamburg and for shipment to Rotterdam £18 1/2 paid.
Ferozepore Real Bold £18 3/4 sellers for July/August.
Brown Cawnpore £18 1/8 sellers for July/August.
Yellow Guzerat nominal.
Tone:—Firm and held higher.

RUBBER.

London, July 8.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure—
Tone 11 August-September Sellers.
Plantation First Latex Crepe—
Tone 10 7/8 July.

LONDON, July 8.

Business was done to-day in Rapeseed Toria for July/August shipment to Rotterdam at £18 3/4 and in Wheat, Parcel, Choice White Karachi at 48/6 afloat. In Barley, Indian for August shipment at 35 and in Burma Rice, Cleaned No. 2 for July/August shipment at 15/6 offered.

METALS.

London, July 8.

English Best Selected Copper, £64.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £60½.
Copper Braziers, £82½.
Yellow Metal 7 5/8.
Hard Spelter 28 5/8.
Corrugated Sheets £18 3/8.

London, July 8.

Tin Block, £227.

BRASS.

Bombay, July 9.

Per Md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English 3/4	67	0	0
Do. ,, ... 1	63	8	0
Do. ,, ... 1 1/4	63	8	0
Do ,, ... 1 1/2	63	8	0
Do. ,, ... 1 3/4	64	0	0
Do. ,, ... 2	64	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay July 9

Per Md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English .. 3/4	70	0	0
Copper ,, ... 1/	68	0	0
Copper ,, ... 1 1/4	68	0	0
Copper, American .. 1 1/2	68	8	0
Copper ,, ... 1 3/4	68	8	0
Copper ,, ... 2/	68	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars	61	0	0
Panchteka Joint	29	0	0
Copper, English Bars	61	0	0
Brass Bars	41	8	0
Pat Klai	63	4	0
Lead, Country	18	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4	64	0	0
,, 1 1 1/4 to 1 1 2, 1 3/4 to2	62	0	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2	67	0	0
American Copper 3/4	70	0	0
,, to 1 to 1 1/4	69	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, July 9.

Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand .. ..No. 14 1/2	1	0	9
Kilachand .. ..No. 20 1/2	1	2	0
Currimbhai .. ..No. 12 1/2	0	15	3
Elphinstone .. ..No. 12 1/2	0	15	6
David .. ..No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji .. ..No. 10 1/2	0	14	6
Trikamdas .. ..No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara .. ..No. 10 1/4	0	15	0
Shapurji .. ..No. 6 1/2	0	13	3
Lighthouse .. ..No. 8 1/2	0	13	0
Japan .. ..No. 40 1	1	10	6
Do. .. ..No. 42 2	1	13	6
Do. .. ..No. 20	1	3	6
Do. .. ..No. 32	1	8	0

Bombay, July 9.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 8th July 24.

Cotton	1,616 bales
Wheat	9,918 cwts.
Linseed	19,509 cwts.
Rape, etc.	1,433 cwts.
Gingellyseed	489 cwts.
Poppyseed	45 cwts.
Groundnuts	3,229 cwts.
Castorseed	1,993 cwts.
Rice	1,961 cwts.
Myrabollams	405 cwts.
Cottonseed	8,149 cwts.
Mowrasced	877 cwts.
Gram	4,687 cwts.
Juwar	1,281 cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	1,781 cwts.
Bajri	5,201 cwts.
Coal	2,658 tons.

LAXMI INSURANCE COMPANY.

We extend a cordial welcome to the newly started Life Insurance Company in the Punjab, The Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd., whose advertisements are appearing in our paper on another page. There is a vast scope for insurance work in India and though there are a good many Insurance Companies on the field already there is room for still more provided they are run properly. The Directorate of this Company is a very strong one as it contains not only the names of such All-India leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Motilal Nehru but also includes business men like Lala Dhenpat Rai and Lala Dewanchand, well-known business men of the Punjab and has Pandit K. Santanam for its Managing Director. The first desideratum of any Joint Stock Company is that it should inspire confidence in the public mind about its integrity and business ability. Without absolute honesty no company can thrive and it is here that this Company has an advantage. The public too seems to have realised this as is evident from the fact that within the short period of two months of starting work, 2/3 of its capital has been subscribed in spite of the depression in the industrial world and over 3 lakhs worth of proposals for insurance have been placed with the Company.

There is a great annual drain of the country's wealth in the shape of insurance premium and there is not the slightest reason why Indian Companies should not absorb all the work that is going. If the public will only realise its duty it will encourage the indigenous concerns in this line as Indians have shown their capacity for managing their work successfully. The foreign companies with their huge financial resources and long-standing have a great pull over the Indian Companies but if the public will only make up its mind to do the right thing Indian Companies will be able to hold their own.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

The two Sub-Committees appointed at the first sitting of the full Committee to consider Agricultural and Technological research respectively met.

The Agricultural Research Sub-Committee considered the progress reports of research schemes and of the work done by research students. They also gave their consideration to certain new schemes which had been placed before them.

The Technological Research Sub-Committee met at Matunga and inspected the Spinning Laboratory.

Vaida
Sravan 1—2—0
Vaida
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 9.

3½ per cent. Government paper Rs. 68/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4
5 per cent. War Loan due 1920-47 Rs. 94/10.
5 per cent. Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/5
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99/4
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/2
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 104
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 105/2
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/14
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.

SHARES.

Bombay, July 9.

The share market remained closed to-day.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank of India A & China £19 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. £132
National Bank of India, Ltd £45
Eastern Bank Ltd £6
P & O Banking Corporation Ltd £12 1/2

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tea Companies' shares were buoyant and business was difficult owing to scarcity of available securities. Empire of India and Ceylon were quoted at 74, Jhanzie at 74, Jokai at 76, Jorehaut at 84 and Consolidated Tea and Lands at £48-10-0 Ex dividend.

STOCKS.

Conversion Loan £77 1/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 1/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent £113 1/2

THE CENTRAL BANK SECURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—For the last few days some interested persons have set afloat most malignant rumours regarding the stability of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for reasons best known to themselves. The Central Bank is one of the two foremost and soundest Indian concerns in the East and besides its strong directorate Mr. Pochkhanawala, the Managing Director of the Bank, who is one of the ablest Indian Financiers of the day, is at the helm of the affairs, and has before this been successful more than once in warding off several similar runs made on the Bank, as a result of wild rumours spread by those whose business is michief-making and we have every reason to believe that the present rush will only add another feather to his cap and go to enhance the already enviable credit of this Bank. We have known this concern and its management at its Head Office and Calcutta Branch for a pretty long period and are in a position to say that these runs are absolutely unwarranted and uncalled-for. It is therefore much to be regretted that Indians themselves spread such mischievous rumours against an Indian concern of which they ought to be proud instead. Is this Patriotism or Fairplay, which?—Yours, etc.,

LABHCHAND MOTICHAND.

Calcutta, July, 3.

THE CENTRAL BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The recent panic created by certain mischievous persons resulting in a heavy rush on the Central Bank of India ought to be an eye-opener to the investing public of India. The Central Bank founded and run on most efficiently by one of the ablest, if not the only ablest, Indian banker, had all along the reputation of being managed on soundest lines; not a single case of embezzlement nor that at any heavy defaulting has ever been brought to light. The directors, all prominent men of business conducted the affairs of the Bank in such a fashion that it was ultimately possible for them to absorb the Tata Bank, thus illustrating the instance of 'a lean calf devouring a fat one' in modern life.

The investing public ought to have consulted the Balance Sheet of the Bank before allowing themselves to be misled by ill-maining designers. An Indian Bank doing mostly borrowing and loan business has fewer chances of a heavy loss within a brief space of time. Its proportion of cash and easily realisable securities to demand loans are maintained at 100 per cent, which is an exceptionally healthier feature in the banking business all over the world. The percentage of actual cash to Demand liabilities on 31-12-23 was about 43, excluding Rs. 9.50 lakhs at call and at short notices, any bank can be proud of such state of affairs with a smaller amounts of capital and reserve funds to cover contingencies, where these amount to 436.26 lakhs in case of the Central Bank. The cost of management is the lowest on record for an institution doing similar business.

I, therefore, advise all to keep their head cool and judge matters carefully and cautiously before making any such rush over a sound banking institution. It is moreover a national achievement and investing Indians ought to patronise it with all the power they can command to make it sounder and sounder until it becomes the best in the world which it has every prospect of becoming in course of time.—Yours, etc.,

S. L. BANERJI,
Editor "Success."

Calcutta, July 5.

SHARES AND SPECULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Investors have often to be warned that the market quotation of any of the shares is quite discrent from the intrinsic value of the same. Market quotation depends among other things on the last dividend declared (b) general tone of business (c) bazar rumours and (d) last but not the least on the Whims and Machinations of speculators. Intrinsic value is to be judged from the annual reports of the companies.

This warning is often necessary because investors are panic-stricken and sell their scrips at any price when the bears run down prices by speculative sales. On the other hand when the prices of shares are kicked up by bullish purchases ignorant investors rush to buy the particular shares thinking that they are very promising. In both cases poor investors are ruined unless they are properly advised. Bulls and Bears grow fat at the cost of helpless investor.

The occasion for this warning at present is the unusual fall in the prices of all the shares; in particular the Ordinary and Defd shares of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. have experienced an unprecedented fall. Embarrassed investors are selling even at the present rates.

I take only one instance, namely, the Ordinary shares of Tata Iron and Steel Co. Last year about this time they were quoted at Rs. 40 each. Before that time they were quoted much higher. Later on prices declined and were long steady in the vicinity of Rs. 28 to Rs. 30. On 31st May 1924 the quotation was Rs. 25/4. Now consider for a moment why they should now fall to Rs. 15 each in spite of the protection recently granted to the industry. One would naturally have expected them to rise above Rs. 40 (last year's quotation) in view of the bounty and protection. But they have fallen. Why? Simply because of the speculators. But investors who bought them at higher rates would be ruined if they are frightened by the tricks of speculators. There is absolutely no change for the worse in the position of the Tata Company. If any change has taken place it is certainly for the better because of the Protection.

The above warning and argument is applicable *pari passu* to every other fallen scrip. I have taken a striking instance only. Investors would, therefore, do well not to fall in the net of the bears. No shares should be sold at present rates.

There is a rumour that a few monied men in India have with the help of some foreign capitalists decided to purchase all available shares of the Tata Iron and Steel Company when the shares go into strong hands they will not be available except at fancy prices. The share-holders would then repent.

Another aspect of this question is that foreign capitalists should not be allowed to evade the provisions of Tariff Act by doing indirectly what cannot be directly under the Tariff law.—Yours, etc.,

M. N. KHAN.

Belgaum, July 5.

DHARWAR FIRING.

CASE AGAINST "CHRONICLE."

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.

JUDGMENT TO BE GIVEN IN A WEEK.

Before Mr. Justice Kemp, at the High Court, the suit in which Mr. H. L. Painter sues the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., and Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, the Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle", for falsely and maliciously printing certain articles in the "Bombay Chronicle" on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 18th July, 1921, and claims damages to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh, continued to be heard yesterday.

The Advocate-General, Mr. Kanga, with Mr. Kemp, instructed by Mr. J. C. Bowen, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. Daphtary, instructed by Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas, appeared for the defence.

The plaintiff was the Collector and District Magistrate of Dharwar at the time of the shooting incident. The suit arises out of the disturbances which took place at Dharwar on July 1, 1921, when the Police fired on a crowd and killed three of them. An investigation took place and "The Bombay Chronicle" then publishe the defamatory matter complained of, chal lenging the statements made by the loca officials (meaning the plaintiff among others) and stating (as alleged by the plain tiff) that the plaintiff in the discharge o his official duty had actively helped other to commit murder or had connived at thei doing so, or had connived at fabrication o false evidence.

The defendants deny that the "riot" a alleged by the plaintiffs ever took place claim that the allegations made were tru in substance and fact and were fair com ments made in good faith and withou malice upon the said facts, which wer matters of public interest; that certai other words complained of were no libel o the plaintiffs; and that other comment were fair comments. The defendants den that the plaintiffs have been injured i their reputation or have suffered any damage, as the first plaintiff has sinc then been promoted to a Commissioner ship.

SHIVLINGAPA AND KHILAFATISTS.

Mr. Gopalrao Deshapande further cross examined by Mr. Kemp said Shivlingap came ten minutes after he had reached th liquor shop. After the firing he (witness went into the Police Station and sat o the verandah on a bench. There wer some five or six unarmed men there and one policeman was lying there. The arm ed men were standing in the open space He did not ask any one why they wer firing about; he did not at all ask any on about it. Witness had to take Mr. G. B Deshapande and Mr. C. P. Boyce in a moto car to the scene of the firing. They wer stopped first, but when they saw Mr. Boyc in European clothes they allowed the ca to proceed slowly. He lived in the Shukra var Peth at Dharwar, to the south-east o the Police Station. He used to go to th Mitrasamaj daily, between five and seven and not at any other time. Up to th month of May the personal relations be tween the Khilafat people and Shivlingap were good. There was nothing up to th afternoon of July 1 to cause resentment t Shivlingapa, on the part of the people On the 1st July the volunteers were con victed, and there was nothing on the par of Shivlingapa to get annoyed. But ther was resentment among the people.

Mr. B. J. Desai then put in an affidavi by Mr. Omar Sobani, one of the Director of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., to th effect that he had been to Ahmedabad o Sunday last with a view to get Mr. Gandh to be present in person in the Court t give evidence. The affidavit said that Mr Gandhi was too ill to come down and there fore he made an application for examin tion of Mr. Gandhi on Commission. The had submitted a copy to the other side o Tuesday. Mr. Omar went to Ahmedaba on Sunday. Mr. Gandhi was unable t travel, but was willing to give evidence on Commission. Mr. Desai then read out th affidavit to prove that Mr. Gandhi wa unable to come down to Bombay.

The Advocate-General said they did no know that Mr. Gandhi made the speech and they were not in a position to admit that Mr. Gandhi did or did not say that. It was a very novel thing to make an ap plication for Commission at this stage.

Mr. Desai said the affidavit said that Mr. Gandhi was not in a fit position to travel or undergo any exertion. Mr. Gandhi had also told him that he would be coming down to Bombay on or about the 10th August.

Kemp J.: You want the case to be adjourned till then. You had occasion to take his evidence on Commission, but you did not. When did he fall ill?

Mr. Desai: He has been ill for a long time.

Kemp J.: Why did you not apply before?

Mr. Desai: We expected that he would be able to come down to the Court.

Mr. Desai said he had got a witness to prove that the report published in the paper was the approved report. It was approved by Mr. Gandhi and it appeared on July 13. But the difficulty was that he (witness) did not know Gujrati well, but he sent the copy to Mr. Gandhi. It was then published as the accurate report of the speech of Mr. Gandhi.

"The Chronicle" reporter was then called in and he deposed that the meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya for the purpose of addressing the liquor licensees in Bombay, to ask them to give up the sale of liquor. It was a public meeting and the speech was delivered in Gujrati, the transcript being sent to Mr. Gandhi for correction. It was returned to office duly corrected, and was then published in "The Chronicle."

Cross-examined by Mr. Kanga, witness said his mother-tongue was not Gujrati, which he knew fairly well; he could not speak Gujrati, but could understand it. He had sent the manuscript to Mr. Gandhi for correction. He might have omitted some things from the speech.

This finished the evidence for the defence.

ADDRESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. B. J. Desai then addressed for the defence. He said his allegation was that there was a large body of respectable and creditable evidence to the effect that the situation did not at all demand firing; that at all events among the persons arrested on the 3rd and 4th July were a certain number of active workers of the N. C. O. and Khilafat movements. Some of them were present at the meeting, which was going on at the time, at all events until the first two rounds of the firing took place. His submission was that in fact the situation was such as did not demand firing. There was evidence of imputation of setting up evidence of riot and of implicating in it the persons who were leading the movements. If they were falsely implicated, it followed as a necessary inference that the evidence must be false. It was contemplated to arrest V. B. Joshi who was the President of the District Congress Committee, but that intention was abandoned. It was also in evidence that K. H. Mudvedker against whom according to De Silva 17 persons had deposed as being present at the scene of the riot, was discharged on the ground, it was urged, that there was doubt whether he was present at the meeting or not. The fact, however, remained that 17 persons did make statements to the effect that K. H. Mudvedker was present at the scene of the firing on the day in question. It was, therefore, a mere excuse on the part of De Silva to say that Mudvedker was discharged because there was doubt, for when 7 persons had stated so there could not have been any doubt. The only reason was that it was not known that K. H. Mudvedker was at a distance of 20 miles away to address a meeting at 9 p.m. K. H. Mudvedker himself had given evidence denying that he was present at the scene of the riot. Then they had the case of Kabbur and Mudvedker who had given evidence. It was in evidence that they were present at the meeting on the Khilafat ground, and that after hearing firing, so far as Kabbur was concerned he left the meeting. Those two persons were convicted, but that did not at all touch the point of view before them. Rightly or wrongly they adopted an attitude in the Sessions Court, for which they had paid a penalty. Their sworn testimony now put forward, supported by other evidence, he would ask the Court to accept. As against that evidence, the evidence called by the plaintiff in this case was of an exceedingly poor character. The strongest witnesses were one policeman and one Lingayat. They had given a very graphic description of the occurrences on the 1st July. They had gone the whole hog and said that the crowd threw stones, and wanted to burn and kill as at Malegaon. That was the excuse put forward for firing becoming necessary. So far as the injury was concerned, Shivlingapa was hit by a stone, and there was no visible injury, except on one policeman. When they considered the actual occurrences it must clearly appear that they were exaggerated and false. If there was a crowd of three thousand persons, who threw stones of the description stated, why were there no injuries on the Police, except on one person, while the evidence showed that three persons from among the people died and 40 injured? He amitted there was a certain amount of excitement in the town owing to the conviction of two volunteers. It was only natural that they should find some people at a place where the pickets were working. It was a matter of curiosity and comment in the town. The meeting was convened before the conviction, for that evening, and it was held at a place near the scene of the occurrence.

Kemp J.: When was the judgment delivered?

Mr. Desai said it was at 2 p.m. that the judgment was delivered. The meeting place was at a distance of about 400 yards from the liquor shop and the meeting was a centre of attraction for a crowd in the evening. And those two things had to be taken into consideration when considering why the crowd had collected in appreciating the evidence for firing on the crowd. If there was no reason for the collection of a crowd there, they might have had some argument on the other side for firing. But the meeting was there and there was reason for the crowd collecting there, the meeting place being only at a distance of about 200 yards from this place. No doubt was there that after the conviction a certain amount of precaution would be taken at the liquor shop, having regard to the events that had taken place in the Magistrate's Court, after the sentence was pronounced. There must have been some kind of Police guards near the shop. He would submit to His Lordship that the whole of the story that the shop was fired and looted by the crowd was utterly false, and except the evidence of Mr. Painter there was no evidence to prove the statements in the *panchanamas* of a portion of the *tatti* being burnt. On the other hand there was a considerable amount of evidence that there was a *tatti* against the pillars of the verandah, in which there was a hole caused by a certain amount of burning, and if one had regard to the situation, and the fact that the *tatti* was guarded, as it must have been by the Police, it was a perfectly wild theory to suggest that the mob set fire to the shop. They had only given this theory of arson to justify their reckless violence, for even if the crowd had done what had been alleged, there was no reason or justification for firing. The probability was that Shivlingapa having been struck by a stone, lost his head. And that was the most charitable thing they could say. But it had become necessary to support the situation by giving it the worst possible aspect, as was done. His Lordship would note the feeling running through the report of Mr. Painter to Government on July 4, in which he had written that the case was likely to be a *cause celebre* and recommended the securing of the services of eminent counsel of the highest ability. The only thing that was done was the securing of the services of eminent counsel. There was evidence to show that out of the persons arrested one was discharged and there was also evidence to show that they were not at the scene of the riot. If that was not a sufficient ground for a suggestion, and a keen suggestion, that an independent enquiry should be held, there was no stronger evidence which could be furnished. If they would turn to the complaint itself which was filed by Karaka, they would find them putting the commission of the offence at 5-30 p.m. although it occurred at 7-30 p.m. in order to have an accumulation of evidence for firing. They merely put the time at 5-30 p.m. in order to assume that sufficient time had elapsed for the accumulation of the trouble, in order to justify the firing. It was revealed from the evidence that there was a flare or a glare on the verandah of the liquor shop and it was admitted. It was also in evidence that people had collected, because there was a policeman inside the liquor shop who was drunk and he had excited the curiosity of the passers-by. The *tatti* was burnt in the centre and there was a hole of 5 inches square. The evidence which was called on commission included many persons who were persons of standing and position in life, and they were credible witnesses. But there was a gentleman called L. G. Sabnis, who belonged to the District Liberal Federation, intended to combat the N.C.O. movement, and he was none too favourable a witness from his previous attitude towards the movement. Even on his evidence the case of justifiable firing could not be accepted. Mr. Desai then read the evidence given by Mr. Sabnis and said it was only right to show that the story of rioting and firing was an entirely fabricated story. There was no sworn account of the physical molestation of the Police. It was said by a man who did not treat the opinions of the N.C.O. with undue impartiality. He was a man thoroughly disinterested and he did not want to exaggerate the circumstances.

Kemp J. He does say there was a general rioting.

Mr. Desai: That there was a large crowd you can say; you can also say that a meeting is rowdy, or the court room is rowdy.

Kemp J. I hope not.

Mr. Desai said there was no attempt to burn or to loot the shop.

DIRECT EVIDENCE.

Continuing he said he would go on direct evidence and not on probabilities. There might be some difference in the time stated by some of the witnesses, but they must remember that sense of time differed and they could not call them discrepancies. None of the witnesses had given evidence that the accused in the Sessions Court were at the place of firing. There was ample evidence to show that Kabbur, Dabhde, Mudwedker etc. were actually at the place of the meeting, and Deshpande's evidence went to show that they went to the place, of firing on account of the sounds of firing, and alarm bells, and also on account of the persons who had come from the place of firing. The evidence that was given before the investigating officer was therefore false evidence implicating these men. They had then the evidence of Dr. Shirhatti, who had said that for seven days he had noticed Shivlingappa meeting witnesses at or near the temple, that was the place of investigation. Nobody regretted more than he that defence was not made by the accused at the Court of Sessions, for if it had been made, it would have considerably lightened the work of the defendants in this suit. That was the general outline of his evidence and he asked his lordship to accept it and come to the conclusion in the light of the events which took place that day.

Referring to the speech delivered by Mr. Gandhi counsel said he was not speaking as a lawyer, Mr. Gandhi was speaking as a humanitarian and speaking as he was from that point of view, he strongly emphasised that from all the circumstances which had come to his knowledge, the officials did not take proper care to prevent the firing. That was the only proper sense of the sentence in Mr. Gandhi's speech which was objected to by the plaintiff. He did not mean it in the legal sense. He said that yet more care should have been taken to prevent firing which led to the death of so many persons. What was meant was that the officials referred to considered that there was excitement in the town and considering that the crowd had collected they should have done their best to prevent the events which had culminated in those deaths,—but which they had not done. That was the true meaning of the point, and in that meaning there was strong condemnation of the conduct of the officials. It might be held that it was wrong, but it did not mean that there was a conspiracy between Shivlingappa and the Collector to shoot persons. That was the meaning they should take of the sentences, said Mr. Desai referring to the passage in the article complained of. The next sentence referred to the possibility the pickets at Ahmedabad were willing to undertake. In so far as the words which were allegations of facts were justified, the meaning put by the plaintiff was not correct. They might call it innuendo, but the meaning put by them was not the correct meaning to be put upon it, and it was not legitimate. The defendants did not charge Mr. Painter with having criminally concocted evidence. He did not charge him in any way with having tampered with the evidence. The only suggestion was that he should have been more vigilant to see that such evidence was not allowed to be acted upon.

DAMAGES.

Coming to the quantum of damages, counsel said, assuming that the articles were defamatory, no particular special damages were either pleaded or claimed. On the question of general damages the evidence was very meagre. The evidence was merely this, that if Mr. Painter had gone to Ahmedabad some of his friends, Mr. Bhogilal and Mr. Mansoori, would have treated him with reserve. That was merely a bare possibility, if he had gone there. It was not a fact to say that his task of administration had become more difficult. He was in the same division, of course in a much higher position than he was then. Even supposing that his client was wrong, a sum of Rs. 500 was a proper measure of damages and in that connection he would call his attention to the fact that in a much more serious matter, in the case of O'Dwyer vs. Nair, the damages were only £500.

Kemp J. It was agreed upon.

Mr. Desai said the lakh of rupees claimed was exorbitant and absurd.

ADDRESS FOR PLAINTIFF.

Mr. Kanga then addressed the Court for the plaintiff. He spoke for more than three hours and commented at great length on the evidence tendered by him and the defendants. He said so far as Mr. Painter was concerned, he was on the scene of occurrence at 8-30 p.m. after the firing had taken place. No evidence had been given that he was aware of the firing so far. No evidence had been given either to show that he had connived at it.

Kemp J.: There was evidence to show that he was prejudiced against the two movements.

Mr. Kanga said he knew nothing about the firing that was taking place in the town, and he had no knowledge of it at all.

Mr. Desai said he had shown a considerable amount of zeal against the N. C. O.'s and the other movement. His zeal had led him into a position which his clients had described as wrong or disgraceful. It led him to do things; it led him to conduct himself in such a way; and he had zeal for the suppression of the Khilafat movement and N. C. O.

Kemp J.: Not as a part of showing that he was fabricating evidence.

Mr. Kanga said the issue had been raised did the riot take place in the course of which it became necessary for the Police to fire. So far as Mr. Painter was concerned all allegations of facts which were admitted to be made out against him had failed. Mr. Coltman had not stated that Mr. Painter was not included among the officers who had manipulated the evidence. No one had told them that Mr. Painter was not included among the officials who had manipulated evidence. All those issues had been specifically raised and there was not a tittle of evidence to show that either Mr. Painter was aware of the murder or instigated murder, or connived at murder. There was nothing, not a tittle of evidence to shew that Mr. Painter had anything to do with the Police investigations or that he manipulated or fabricated evidence. On the other hand, Mr. Painter had nothing to do with the investigation, except that he was consulted with regard to the arrest of Joshi, who was of course a responsible man and whose case was doubtful. The respondents' counsel said that they did not charge the plaintiff with manipulating or fabricating evidence, and that they did not charge him with fabricating or conniving at fabrication. The articles were *per se* libellous in their ordinary meaning and the allegations of facts against Mr. Painter were untrue and, therefore, not fair comments, false, and an altogether malicious libel. He assumed that there was rioting and firing and but for the courageous action taken by the Police there would have been a serious affair. These men were arrested and tried in the Court of Session and there was nothing to prevent them from making their defence there. The tactics of those accused who had now come forward with their innocence could only be characterised in the words of the Chief Justice as "infamous lies, foul slander, mock heroics and cringing appeals." The evidence put forward was most absurd and it was to show that they were mostly children. Sabnis had said that there were about two thousand men who had gathered there. Some witnesses had said that the *tatti* was set on fire, and some of the witnesses had the impudence to show that the Police themselves had set the *tatti* on fire. Was there any reason for that, when Deshpande himself admitted that the relation between Shivlingapa and the public were of a cordial kind before the 1st July. And what reason had Shivlingapa or the Police to fire on the so-called innocent peoples who were there merely to shout "Gandhi Maharaj ki Jai"? He asked His Lordship to reject that evidence.

Counsel then dealt with the evidence of the different witnesses one after another, and said it was stated that there was no riot and no firing was necessary. But they had proved nothing of the sort. He submitted that there was a riot and the situation was such that had the firing not taken place it would have become more difficult. They should not rely on persons whose mental attitude was that of the accused in the Sessions Court. They had not defended themselves, but had abused every person concerned. There was no evidence of fabrication at all. All sorts of slanderous and wild statements had been made against the officials concerned and he asked that exemplary damages should be awarded. He would substitute the word aggravating for exemplary damages. The extent of the publication and the position of the plaintiff should also be taken into consideration. The defendants had not expressed one word of regret about the whole thing, and he asked that aggravating damages should be awarded to his client.

The Court asked whether they would go on with the other two cases, or take them up after the judgment was delivered in this case. Mr. Justice Kemp said the question of whether there was a riot or not was immaterial to the case. It would take him at least a week to give his judgment, he said.

The parties consulted and said they would give their considered opinion to-day. In the meantime it was decided to call the other two cases to-day.

TATA IRON & STEEL CO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From letters received from friends in England I understand that some powerful foreign capitalists have decided to take advantage of the ridiculously low rates of the shares of Tata Iron and Steel Co. and to purchase all available shares in the market. They can thus evade the restrictions in the Tariff Bill. Ignorant shareholders are selling their shares at present dirt cheap. Once the shares are in the hands of this powerful Syndicate it will not part with them. Interested parties have artificially lowered the rates at present by speculative sales. Their intrinsic value is much higher than the Bazar rate. But panic-stricken shareholders are as usual ruining themselves by selling at any price.—Yours, etc.,

K. N. DEV.

P.S.—The Tata Company is sure to prosper very soon and the shares are promising. Foreign capitalists will reap the benefit of the recent protection and shareholders will have to repent later on.

K. N. D.

Satara, July 2.

WELCOME TO MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU

The Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee request the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, District Congress Committees and the various Volunteer Corps to be present at the Alexandra Docks No. 18 Shed, on Saturday, the 12th instant at 7-30 a.m. to welcome Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on her arrival (by S. S. "Khandalia") from Africa.

The public are requested to muster strong at the Docks.

CALL TO NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

The Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee request the various Volunteer Corps to be present at the Alexandra Docks No. 18 on Saturday, the 12th instant at 7-30 a.m. to welcome Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on her arrival from Africa (by S.S. "Khandalia").

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

LIBEL CASE AGAINST AN EDITOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Dr. Rajabally charged Rehimtulla Esmail Tijoriwalla, Editor of a Gujerati newspaper of Bombay, named "Rehimtulla", with defamation.

The complainant stated that he was a qualified medical practitioner, a landed proprietor and the President of the Council of Khoja Shia Ismailia community in Bombay. The accused was excommunicated from the "Jamat" in 1913 by the complainant and his Council and had ever since borne ill-will to those responsible for his exclusion. The accused was editor and publisher of "Rehimtulla", wherein he was conducting a malicious campaign against the complainant and other members of the Council and ventilating his private grievances. In 1917, the complainant continued, the vilification became so violent that several members of the Khoja community petitioned the Police Commissioner against the attacks of the accused. As a result the accused was bound over by the magistrate for one year for good behaviour. But the accused revived the campaign shortly after this period was over and became more violent in his denunciations. The complainant also produced a "joint" of different dates and referred to two publications therein, one of which was signed by the accused personally and the other appeared over the signature of the editor. The complainant alleged that therein the accused had denounced him and his fellow-councillors as self-seeking, extorters of poor people's money and further vilified the complainant by giving him names of demons and devils drawn from Hindu and Mahomedan mythologies. The complainant added that he strongly resented those defamatory expressions.

The accused who appeared in person cross-examined the complainant. He did not finish when the Court rose for the day. Further hearing was adjourned till the 22nd instant.

Messrs. K. F. Nariman and Salamali Merchant appeared for the complainant.

ALLEGED RAPE.

At about 4 p.m. on the 7th instant, one Yeswadabai, wife of Soma reported to the police at De Lisle Road Police Station, that two Hindus named Uma Shanker and Jotiram committed rape on her and removed four silver bangles and cash collectively valued at Rs. 11 threatening her during the commission of the offence with a knife.

CAUGHT RED HANDED.

Two Bohras and a Bhaya have been arrested by the police of the C. Division while engaged in breaking up three bales of pressed cotton valued at Rs. 1,500 which had been conveyed in a labour cart to an empty godown. One of the Bohras is a hawker while the other is unemployed. The Bhaya is said to be a dock labourer.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
The Harwood League—Bombay Gymkhana v. Staff.
The Harwood League—2nd Div.—Bombay Gymkhana "B" vs. G. I. P. All Blacks, Oval.

FRIDAY, July 11.

The Harwood League—2nd Dn.—Colaba Unite v. Y. M. C. A. "B"—Cooperage.
Hindu Gymkhana v. Mechanical Transport, the Oval.
The s.s. "Delta" due at 5 a.m. with the English mails of June 26.

SATURDAY, July 12.

The Harwood League—R. G. A. 70 Co. v. R. G. A. 101 Co.—Cooperage.
The s.s. China with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

July 10 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 8m, Sunset 7h. 2[illegible]
July 11 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 8m., Sunset 7h. 2[illegible]
July 12 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 8m. Sunset 7h. 2[illegible]
July 13 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 8m. Sunset 7h. 2[illegible]
July 14 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 9m. Sunset 7h. 2[illegible]
July 15 (Tue) Sunrise 6h 9m., Sunset 7h 1[illegible]
July 16 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 9m. Sunset 7h. 1[illegible]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Moldavia" with the mails from Bombay per "Delta" of the 28th ultimo arrived at Port Said at noon on Tuesday, the 8th instant and left there at 5 p.m. the same day.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 8th July to 6 a.m. of 9th idem:—

Small-pox 4 attacks and 1 death; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 72. Total mortality this day last year 100.

MRS. SAKINABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary conducted by Dr. Jamakh N. Bhada, the total attendance for the month of June was 3,923, out of which 818 were males, 1,724 were females and 1,381 were children.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A debate on "Prohibition" will be held in the Central Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Fort, to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. A hearty invitation is extended to all.

COWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN FOREIGN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Joint Honorary Secretary of this Society writes to say that the Society is prepared to lend a capable student of the Community to a foreign country for higher education. Intending students are requested to obtain application forms from the Honorary Secretary, "Anandashram", Harvey Road, Gamdevi (Bombay) and apply before the 6th August 1924.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The Agent of the Bombay Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation writes:—"We are in receipt of a telegram from our Head Office in Hongkong stating that the Directors have declared an additional dividend for the half year ending 30th June, 1924, at the rate of £3 per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, payable 12th August."

"GRAND DURBAR" AT MORVI.

A Morvi correspondent writes:—"A Grand Durbar was held to celebrate the Coronation day of His Highness on the last Thursday when the following donations were declared:—(1) Food will be daily supplied to 10 selected poor pupils of the Sanskrit Pathshala; (2) Rs. 5,000 will be spent on the repairs of Siva temples; (3) Charges for the use of public streets at the time of caste dinners are abolished.

The Naib Divan Saheb delivered a speech suitable to the occasion."

HOSTEL FOR PARSI STUDENTS.

The following resolutions were passed by a meeting of the Parsi resident students of the Elphinstone College, held on the 8th of July 1924:—

(1) To-day's meeting of the Parsi resident students of the Elphinstone College extends its heartiest congratulations to the "Young Men's Parsi Association" on its valiantly embarking upon a most benevolent enterprise of organizing a Hostel for Parsi students in Bombay.

(2) The meeting cannot, however, sufficiently express its deep sense of gratitude towards the said Association; for out of so many Parsi Associations in Bombay, only the Y. M. P. A. has adequately felt the pulse of Parsi students.

(3) Lastly, the meeting earnestly prays to God that the efforts of the Association towards supplying the Parsi students with an ideal hostel be crowned with unparalleled success.

TAPASVEE UPASAKA MYNN IN BOMBAY.

Tapasvee Upasaka Mynn, Buddhist Myni Yogi of the Sadharan Dharma movement, has come to Bombay and is a guest in the house of Mr. G. L. Narsingham, Dypt Land Manager, Bombay, 240, Bellasis Road (off Lamington Road), Byculla.

The Tapasvee Mynn will be "At Home" to welcome all visitors and enquirers of all castes and creeds who wish to learn Meditation or seek to learn the Truth and explanation of the riddle of Life and Love, at Bellasis Road, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday morning from 6-30 a.m. to 12 noon, also Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 1 to 10 p.m.

The Tapasvee will hold Meditation Instruction Classes every Saturday at 8 p.m. (S. T.), when all anxious souls are welcome.

At all other times the Tapasvee is free to pay private visits (by appointments) or will be lecturing at the Churney Road Gardens or at private meetings.

MENIALS' CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

The condition of Menials in Bombay is most miserable. They are required to do the hardest of work and yet they are denied privileges which are conceded to higher grades of servants. Accordingly their claims required to be put forth.

A preliminary meeting of representatives was called in the Servants of India Society's Hall on Saturday last under the auspices of the Central Labour Board where, besides the representatives of different Unions in Bombay, there were present Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Servant Society, Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, Hony. General Secretary of the Central Labour Board, Mr. S. K. Bhole, M.L.C., and others. It was resolved that a conference of menials holding service in different departments, Government and semi-Government, be held in Bombay in the month of October. Mr. Jhabvala and Mr. Anant Padmani were requested to arrange the preliminaries of the conference.

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1924.

SWARAJISTS AT DELHI.

It was but natural that the first session of the new Legislatures in India should have aroused considerable interest in many political circles in England for more reasons than one. To begin with the revival of the Council programme was viewed as a definite breach with orthodox non cooperation and a return to political action of the kind which Western publicists understand. Moreover, being experienced parliamentarians themselves, these politicians knew the value of election pledges and the force of political exigencies and hence watched the Swarajist experiment with more interest than nervousness. That some men from the greatest unofficial organisation of the nation, which stood as a challenge to the governmental system of the country, were participating in the elections and entering what they conceived to be the citadels of the bureaucracy was an interesting spectacle indeed. The pendulum, so far as these British critics were concerned, swung between hope and fear, hope that the Swarajists would fail to achieve their object and would drift into the backwaters of co-operation; fear lest they might compel the bureaucracy to rule by vetoes and certification, by coalescing with other groups in the legislative chambers, and expose the true character of government. The current number of the "Round Table", for example, has a clear, if somewhat biassed, analysis of the Delhi session of the Legislative Assembly in which can be read these varying moods.

It is well-known that the Swarajists at Delhi being in a minority had to form a compact with Independent members which led to the formation of the Nationalist party. The writer in the "Round Table" naturally looks upon this as a virtual surrender on the part of the Independents to the cohesive and disciplined Swarajist *bloc* though, unlike an Anglo-Indian paper nearer home, he is fair enough to represent the case of the Independents. No doubt there were differences between the two wings and official benches did not fail to exploit these differences. But though the Government tried to divide and rule, it did not divide the opposition ranks by the only device which could have divided them—a timely and substantial advance in, let alone overhauling of, the Act. The "Round Table" is clearly in the wrong when it suggests that "whatever announcement could or could not be made within the next few days, it would obviously be inadequate to satisfy the demand of the Opposition" which would "obviously agree in rejecting as inadequate any concession which seemed to fall within the realm of practical politics." Anyone who knew the Delhi "atmosphere" at the time knew at least this that nothing more was needed to break up the Nationalist party than a mere announcement of the appointment of a Royal Commission. Nor is the writer correct in throwing the responsibility for the unresponsive attitude of Government on Whitehall rather than Delhi. For ourselves, we have never been impressed by the false antithesis between Whitehall and Delhi—so favourite a topic of the Liberals—but even the Liberals will confess that last March at least it was the bureaucratic obduracy here rather than Labour's political impotence that thwarted the chances of some advance. And this failure to respond to the Assembly's demand could produce only one retort and that let it be said to the Assembly's credit was given.

It is of no avail for the "Round Table" to grieve that the Budget was treated not on its merits but as an occasion of popular demonstration against the Government policy. No legislature that wants to have its wishes respected could have acted otherwise and "no supply without redress of grievances" was not a formula invented by the Swarajists. Here, however, there was no question even of voting supplies for, as the writer frankly says quoting the official argument, "refusal of supplies was a hollow mockery since the non-official side of the House knew full well that the consequences of such ill-advised action would be obviated by the powers of the Governor-General." Does the writer, we wonder, realise the implications of his remark? In the first place it means that the Assembly was indulging in a "hollow mockery" whether it was voting or refusing supplies since it had no real powers to do either. But the other implication is even more amusing since like the Liberal contention it constitutes a tacit admission that while it is futile to throw out the Budget because it would be certified, there was no objection to doing so if the administration could really be starved and paralysed thereby! The conclusion is irresistible that the Assembly having no fiscal powers is a sham and that the Swarajist method is not so much a policy as a protest. We are informed, however, by the "Round Table" with the insight of a prophet but the suppressed glee of a partisan, that the Nationalist party is breaking up and Independents are coming into their own. Perhaps they are. During the May session of the Assembly the "Times of India's" correspondent forestalled the birth of a new party every day and in the end murdered all of them for want of a suitable leader. We await the next issue of the "Round Table" to discover who that leader is—is it Sir Purshottamdas or Mr Pal whom the writer applauds for not joining the Nationalist party, or some Muslim member,—not one who approved of the national demand but one who disapproved of it and is therefore mentioned in the article—or the redoubtable Captain Hira Singh, whose anxieties about the Army's future find a rather undeserving place in the article for obvious reasons? For all these have won the approval of the organ of imperial politics and what better testimonial for leadership does one require?

CO-OPERATIVE JURISPRUDENCE.

On the 5th of July the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute and members of co-operative societies in several parts of the Presidency celebrated the Co-operator's Day by organising meetings, arranging lectures and addresses and holding social gatherings. The participation of co-operative workers in Bombay in this international function is an indication of the faith and fervour which animate them and is a recognition of the close link which binds together co-operators all the world over. The co-operative movement is one of those forces which operate, in various parts of the world, to re-mould the economic basis of the social fabric and to re-establish the paramount claim of the man of small means, whether consumer or producer, to a healthy economic life, freed from the grip of the capitalist and the exploiter. It may be that when the co-operative movement, in its modern aspect, was introduced in India some twenty years ago, this conception of its ideals did not inspire its promoters, official and unofficial, and that their vision did not extend beyond the reduction of rural indebtedness or the elimination of the Sowkar with the spread of co-operative credit in rural areas. The experience, however, of only eight years' working showed that the movement possessed potentiality beyond the ken of its originators, and that even at so early a stage of its progress there was a demand for central organizations for finance and supervision and a desire to extend the co-operative principle to aspects of economic life other than credit.

To meet these changed conditions, the original Co-operative Credit Societies Act of 1904 was replaced by the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912, which legislation of the Government of India still governs the working of co-operative institutions all over the country. Twelve years more have gone by, the numbers of co-operative societies in this Presidency is nearly ten times what it was in 1912, various new activities have been undertaken, considerable experience has been gathered of the difficulties and defects of the present system of working, and so it is natural that both co-operators and Government seem to seek for some modification in the legislation which regulates the business of co-operative societies. Under the Devolution Act of 1920, authority has been granted to local Legislative Councils to deal with the law governing co-operative societies, and co-operation has been made a transferred subject. The Minister in charge of this subject proposes to introduce at the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to co-operative societies in the Presidency. All those connected with co-operative societies must study the details of the proposed legislation and see that they do not fail to take advantage of this opportunity to eliminate from the existing statute, on which the Bill is modelled, such provisions as hamper the healthy and unfettered progress of the movement and to introduce into it features which will ensure the development of co-operation as a popular national movement, self-governed and self-controlled. Viewed in this light, the Bill as drafted leaves much to be desired, and it is unfortunate, though neither surprising nor strange, that Government have failed altogether to take note of the altered political outlook, or even of the changed conditions within the co-operative movement itself. During the period that has elapsed since the present Co-operative Societies Act was adopted by the Imperial Legislative Council, the co-operative movement in this Presidency has undergone a veritable transformation. Central Banks have been started in about twenty districts and are entrusted with the financing of primary village societies and with the financial control of affiliated societies. At the apex there is a Provincial Bank which guides affiliated Central Banks in the regulation of their finances and which serves as a balancing centre and a feeder, reducing the needful financial assistance from the State to a minimum. Unions have been started for mutual supervision and internal control, and in course of time it is proposed to federate all societies into local unions. At the apex, again, there is the Central Institute in Bombay to which all societies are affiliated and which advises in matters of policy, provides training and education, makes itself responsible for the propagation of the movement, and serves to focus and represent the views and opinions of co-operative societies on matters of common interest.

A Government with a vision, a system of administration which enjoyed living touch with public feeling and opinion, and a Council which legislated in response to the trend of public thought, would take advantage of these signs of ordered growth within the movement, legislate for essentials, delegate authority to central organizations within the movement itself and confine the powers and duties of the Registrar to legal and statutory functions necessary for the strict requirements of co-operative jurisprudence and the bare needs of legislative control. Of any move in these directions, however, there is not the slightest indication in the Bill; the main structure remains practically what it was under the legislation enacted in 1904, and, to crown all, an attempt is made to strengthen the strings of official control.

THE NEW OFFENSIVE.

The beginnings of what appears to be the new offensive of the Punjab bureaucracy against the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, and the Akali movement whom it has been trying to bend into submission to its own will, if not to break altogether, during the past three years, are at last slowly being seen. Since the failure of the attempts to suppress the Akali movement by wholesale arrests and legal bans, the disposition in official quarters seems to be to try the game of "divide and rule". What little light has been thrown on the circumstances connected with the breakdown of the recent negotiations between the official circles and the Akali leaders, has shown that the so-called friendly gesture of the official world was but a device to get the better of the Gurdwara Committee. That device having failed miserably, a new method of compassing the downfall of the Committee is, it seems, now being tried. Attempts are being made to set up a few Sikh puppets who, while posing as well-wishers of the community, will respond to every official pull of the strings from behind the curtain. Only the other day a so-called Sikh Publicity Committee offered to present an address of welcome to Sir Malcolm Hailey on behalf of the Sikhs of Amritsar District. The readiness with which the Governor has consented to receive the address shows the degree of anxiety in official circles to catch at any straws that may be blown at them by the passing wind. Now a new Committee is trumpeted into existence under the name of "Shromani Sikh Sudhar Committee". We shall not be surprised at all to learn that this name is only a new and enlarged cloak which the Publicity Committee is wearing for the satisfaction of both itself and the official circles which must be highly solicitous of its safety and welfare. If the new committee is composed of any but the "Three Tailors" of Amritsar, we should like to be enlightened as to their status and other credentials to represent the Sikh community of the Punjab. It is highly amusing to find the "Times of India" patting the new committee on the back in its usual patronising manner, without caring to know who compose the committee and what influence its members carry with the Sikh community. Without the least knowledge of the identity of the persons composing the committee, our contemporary straightway proceeds to suggest that it represents an "influential section among the Sikhs." It is enough for our contemporary that a few individuals set themselves up or are set up in opposition to a popular movement, for those to be trumpeted to the world by it as the true and trusted leaders of the community. However, camouflage of this type has never succeeded in deceiving the public for long and the new attempt is bound to meet the same fate as the previous ones. It is a pity that the Punjab bureaucracy should still believe in the efficacy of such camouflage. We hope it will not take Sir M. Hailey's Government long to realise that the only statesmanlike way to deal with the Sikh problem is to throw the false sense of official prestige to the winds and invite the accredited leaders of the community to a frank and friendly consultation.

Notes of the Day.

Bureaucratic Blundering.

The Government of Bengal are pursuing with respect to the Hindu movement at Tarakeshwar the same blundering course which the Punjab Government under Sir Edward Maclagan adopted with regard to the Sikh movement at Gurukabagh. Instead of leaving it to the Hindu community itself to decide as to who shall manage the affairs of the Tarakeshwar Temple, the Bengal Government intervened in the struggle between the Hindu community and the Mahant, when the latter, realising his own unpopularity with the vast majority of the devotees, was about to abdicate. The Mahant had actually declared in public his readiness to abdicate and to hand over the control of the temple and its properties to a representative committee of local Hindus. But the sudden official attempt to prevent the entry of devotees into the temple induced the Mahant to back out of the negotiations and enabled him to snap his fingers at the Hindu community. As pointed out by Deshbandhu Das in his convincing rejoinder to Lord Lytton's attack on him and his fellow-workers at Tarakeshwar, the precipitate action of the Magistrate in serving the devotees with a notice under Section 144, I. P. C., has been shown to be entirely unwarranted. Instead of acknowledging the blunder and ceasing to interfere with the movement, Lord Lytton's Government, from a false sense of official prestige, have sought by other equally objectionable means to prevent the devotees from having access to the temple situated in the compound of the Mahant's palace. Neither the temple nor the palace can be said to be the private property of the Mahant. Moreover, as observed by the Deshbandhu, for over a century the devotees have had free access to the temple and have offered worship there. For the Bengal Government to prevent by force members of the Hindu community from going to that temple and offering worship there, seems, in the circumstances, unwarranted interference in religious matters. Lord Lytton does not surely expect the public to believe that his Government have been only a "regretful spectator" of the struggle. The part played by the Government appears too clearly partisan and officious for any members of the public to describe it as impartial. Like the Punjab Government Lord Lytton's Government, do not appear to relish any popular movement which threatens vested interests of any kind.

A Right Step.

In asking its representatives to resign their seats on the Excise Advisory Board as a mark of protest against the present unsympathetic and harmful policy of the Excise Department, the Madras Municipal Corporation has done what every self-respecting Municipal Council in this country ought to have done, but unfortunately has not done so far. If the third Municipality in the country is not to be deemed worthy of deciding what is good for the health and welfare of its population, in the matter of liquor traffic, it might as well be abolished and Government might take over the control of all civic affairs. It is an insult to the intelligence of educated Indians to suggest that they are unable to see what is beneficial or harmful to their countrymen. During the last three years the Ministers have indulged in a lot of talk about their anxiety to mitigate the evil of drink, but they have done precious little to check its growth. Does the Department presided over by Sir A. P. Patrao pretend that it is in a better position than the Municipal Corporation of Madras to know whether the present number of liquor shops in the city are too many or too few for the needs of the population and whether certain sites for the shops are less desirable or not? We congratulate the City Fathers of Madras on their resolve to boycott the Excise Advisory Board. As everyone knows, these Boards are worse than useless. They exist merely to register the official decrees and thereby to strengthen the official grip on the traffic. Unless and until self-respecting public bodies and public men refuse to cooperate with the Excise Department which pays little respect to their views, the present pernicious policy of the Department is bound to prevail unchecked.

Corporation and Politics.

When the suggestion to present an address to Mahatma Gandhi was mooted in the local Corporation there were some members who were loud in their protest that a purely municipal body should have nothing to do with politics and that the presentation of an address to one so closely identified with politics as Mahatma Gandhi would be an "outrage" on civic decencies. But these model citizens did not feel the least scandalised when valedictory addresses to even highly unpopular Governors were voted. It is obvious that the "politics" which these gentlemen object to is only of a particular brand. The other day at the instance of a zealous Rao Bahadur the Corporation by a snatch majority asked the Schools Committee to taboo "politics." Neither the Rao Bahadur nor the rest of the majority made it clear what they meant by "politics." Mr. Tairsee, in these circumstances, has done well to ask the Corporation to define what is "politics." It may interest some of the politically scandalised Civic Fathers of Bombay to know that "politics" are not viewed by some at least of British Municipal Councils with the horror which is simulated by some of their confreres in this country. Last month the Edinburgh Council, by a majority of 30 against 20, decided to offer the Freedom of the City to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. As here, in the Edinburgh Council, too, there were some who objected to the proposal on the ground of the "politics" of the person intended to be honoured. One of the oppositionists remarked that "in the War Mr. MacDonald might as well have been a German or a Russian as a Scotsman." But the majority of the Councillors rightly held that in honouring a man not only his politics but everything else in him constituting his personality should also be considered. It is not in the Bombay Corporation alone that representatives of political parties with distinct political and municipal programmes are to be found; every British Municipal Council, we make bold to assert, has such party men.

THE TANGANYIKA BETRAYAL.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

The story of the Tanganyika Ordinance, which has just been published by the Colonial Office and the Tanganyika Government, forms a further illustration of the utter impossibility of trusting the Colonial Office as things stand to-day in their dealings with India in African affairs. It shows us once more, how continually Indians are deceived and cajoled, as a non-European people, whenever there comes any clash of interest between the "white" and "coloured" races.

I am obliged unfortunately to use these objectionable words "white" and "coloured" because they have now become commonplaces throughout the whole of Africa and it is impossible to avoid them. The "white" races include Europeans, Americans, Armenians and Jews; the "coloured" races include all Asiatics and Africans and all peoples of mixed descent. As General Smuts said, in his Maritzburg speech, "Whether we like it or not, in Africa there is the colour bar." He added, that if it once were removed or shifted, there will be chaos. He did not seem to realise, that under the "colour bar" chaos already exists.

A Bitter Lesson.

The lesson is learnt very slowly and painfully in India; but every one at last is learning it by heart: that it is quite impossibe to put any trust in the Colonial Office, in its African policy, wherever "white" and "coloured" people come into conflict. The British Empire in Africa is a "white" Empire. All dominance must be in the hands of the "white" race. Every privilege must be given to the "white" race. Every possible advantage must be taken away from the other races. I know that such words as these are harsh and unpalatable. To me personally, ten years ago, they would have appeared absurdly incredible. I should then have trusted "British justice" almost unquestioningly. But my experience since then has been such a long series of disappointments and broken pledges and promises unfulfilled that in spite of an almost invincible belief that in the long run the British sense of justice would prevail, in Africa I have begun finally to despair. My two visits last year to England taught me many lessons; and the reason that I have not paid a third visit this year along with the "Colonial Committee" is not far to seek. I had begun to feel that it was only waste of time. The betrayal in Tanganyika, about which I am going to tell the story, will explain the reasons still more clearly which made me feel the hopelessness of the present Colonial Office attitude.

During last May, the Indian traders in Tanganyika asked me by cable to serve on the Committee, which was to meet in Colonial Office and discuss their grievances. Therefore along with Mr. Tyabali, Mr. A. M. Jiwanjee, and others, I went to the Colonial Office in order to try to obtain a settlement. There were certain minor matters which were settled quickly, but the most important matter was the new Draft Ordinance, which insisted that Indian traders should be obliged in future to keep their accounts, in book-keeping, in English or Swahili, instead of in Gujarati. Ninety per cent. of the trade of Tanganyika is in Indian hands. The Indians come almost entirely from Gujarat. They keep their accounts in Gujarati. In almost every case, these Indian traders have central offices in Bombay, where all their accounts are kept in Gujarati. For Indians to have to keep accounts in Tanganyika in English would be a greatly added expense; and it would also mean confusion between the Bombay branches and the Tanganyika branches. The new Ordinance was almost purely

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"GOOD OLD RAMSAY."

FRENCH RECEPTION

"RIGHT IN MIDDLE OF THINGS."

LONDON, July 8.

Paris.—Rarely a British Premier has had a more cordial reception in France than Mr. MacDonald. The vicinity of the station was densely crowded. The route to the Embassy was lined with spectators giving cheers and shouting "Good old Ramsay", "Vive MacDonald." The two Premiers conferred at Quai d Orsay for three hours after which Mr. MacDonald said we were right in the middle of things.—Reuter.

A DRAFT STATEMENT.

LONDON, July 9.

Paris.—The Havas Agency says:—The Conference between Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot ended at 1/35 in the morning. It will be resumed this morning.

M. Herriot stated that the course of negotiations had been favourable, and he thought it would result to-day in the drafting of a statement setting forth the French and British view concerning the execution of the Dawes Report. The London Conference would settle the final means.—Reuter.

LONDON CONFERENCE

TEXT OF BRITISH INVITATIONS.

LONDON, July 8.

The text of the British invitations to the London Conference issued in the form of a Whitebook substantially confirms the outline given in a Rome message of 5th instant. The invitations open with a reference to the unanimous Allied decision to adopt the Dawes' report and say that consequently the informed discussions of the Allied Premiers centred round the exact measures to give effect to the recommendations rather than upon the principles of the Report. After that it was, therefore, necessary that they should be embodied in the formal document signed by the Powers responsible for their execution. If Germany were to give her assent she could justifiably expect to receive as a counterpart to the obligations she was assuming a corresponding undertaking that the economic and fiscal sanctions imposed upon her should be withdrawn. "It would be undesirable to give the instrument of agreement a form which would have the appearance of a treaty explicitly modifying the Treaty of Versailles. The most convenient form would be a protocol which might contain the provisions covering the following points". After that come the points mentioned in the Rome message of 5th instant.

France, Italy, Japan and Belgium are invited to appoint delegates with any experts they desire, but the invitations to minor Powers merely request the attendance of their respective Ministers in London.—Reuter.

QUESTION OF EMPIRE REPRESENTATION.

LONDON, July 8.

Reuter learns that the Dominion High Commissioners are in constant cable communication with their respective Governments with reference to representation at the Inter-allied Conference. The position at present is indefinite. There are grounds for believing that the High Commissioners will meet Mr. MacDonald on Thursday to discuss the Empire representation at the Conference.—Reuter.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE.

CANADA WILLING TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, July 8.

Ottawa.—In the House of Commons Mr. Mackenzie King replying to Mr. Meighen said that Government had received intimation of the British Government's desire to appoint a committee to consider the question of food distribution in Britain and asking if the Dominions were prepared to name representatives on the Committee. Canada had replied that Canada would cordially accept the proposal and was prepared to name two members of the Committee.—Reuter.

MALKAPUR'S ADDRESS TO C. P. GOVERNOR.

RATEPAYERS' CONDEMNATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

MALKAPUR, July 9.

A public meeting of the Malkapur ratepayers was held on the 7th instant under the Presidentship of Mr. Narayansa Govinda, when a protest resolution condemning the action of the Municipal Committee in presenting an address of welcome to H. E. the Governor of the C.P.'s and Berar on his arrival on the 9th instant was unanimously adopted.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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QUESTION OF MOSUL.

BRITISH PROPOSAL TO SUBMIT TO LEAGUE.

TURKISH GOVT. SUGGESTS DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, July 9.

Constantinople.—Replying to the British Note the Government rejects the proposal to submit the question of Mosul to the League of Nations on the ground that the Treaty of Lausanne has not yet come into force and suggests direct negotiations. It expresses the opinion that these will yield better results.—Reuter.

ITALY AND CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

TREATY OF CO-OPERATION

LONDON, July 9.

Prague.—Under the Treaty of Co-operation pubished here Italy and Czecho-Slovakia pledge themselves to safeguard their common interests and maintain the integrity of the Treaties of Saint German, Trianon and Nuilly. The Treaty will be valid for five years after which it can be renewed.—Reuter.

FEDERATION OF EAST AFRICAN TERRITORIES.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION AMONG COUNCILLORS.

LONDON, July 8.

Nairobi.—Owing to difference of opinion among the elected members of the Legislative Council regarding Federation of the East African territories it is understood that Lord Delamere contemplates resigning the leadership in order to have free scope for his own views, which are inclined to favour the scheme, though with caution and in order not to prejudice other members some of whom are emphatically opposed to it. Lord Delamere is proceeding to South Africa this month for reasons of health.—Reuter.

INDIAN COLONIES COMMITTEE

FINAL MEETING WITH MR. THOMAS.

LONDON, July 9.

Indian Colonies Committee will hold the final meeting with Mr. Thomas with reference to the Kenya question on July 14th, after which they will be free to proceed with the outstanding questions of poll tax and franchise affecting Fiji.—Reuter.

A. I. C. C. MEETING.

PROTEST AGAINST LENDING MUNICIPAL HALL.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, July 9.

Three Municipal councillors had written a letter to the President Mr. Vallabhai Patel protesting against lending of the new Municipal Hall for the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and against issuing of invitation cards to the Garden Party in honour of the members of the All-India Congress Committee in the names of the members of the Ahmedabad Municipality. This letter came up for discussion before the meeting of the Municipal Board last night when after strong speeches were made on both sides it was resolved *nem con* to file the letter, an amendment approving the action of the President and appreciating the spirit of patriotism underlying it having been withdrawn to prevent bitterness being caused.

In reply to a question the President said that the Hall was lent for the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to enhance the reputation of the city.

A. I. C. C. RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 9.

The Congress Office issues the following correction memo:—

The resolutions passed by the All-India Congress Committee at Ahmedabad as wired contain a slight error which should be corrected. Resolution 3 deals with all elective organisations subordinate to the Congress and not merely with the Executive Committees. It applies, therefore, to the members of the All-India Congress Committee, Provincial Committees, District Committees, etc., but not to the four anna members or members of the Reception Committees.

DEATH OF SIR W. R. BROOKE.

LONDON, July 9.

The death of Sir William Robert Brooke is announced.—Reuter.

Sir William Robert Brooke was born in 1842. He entered the Indian Telegraph Department 1857; was Superintendent of Bombay (1866-69). Eventually he rose to be Director-General of Telegraphs in India (1887) and retired in 1895.

Chapman has been injured in a motor cycle accident. His injuries are not serious but he will be unable to play in the Test Match on Saturday.—Reuter.

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

SOME PERSONAL REMINISCENCES

A "NEW ATMOSPHERE."

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

SIR PHEROZESHAH & GOVT. HOUSE.

SUPERFICIAL SYMPATHY.

(BY B. G. HORNIMAN.)

Strictly Copy Right.

IV.

In the following, the fourth, instalment of his Indian Reminiscences which he is contributing to "The Chronicle", Mr. B. G. Horniman describes the "new atmosphere" supposed to have brought into Bombay by Lord Willingdon. "Nothing," Mr. Horniman writes, "could have exceeded the generous breadth of his public and private declarations of sympathy with Indian aspirations for a wide extension of political freedom, but he seldom could put them into practice. He surrendered with increasing frequency to the pressure of his narrow-minded, unsympathetic officials and ended up with a declaration of open hostility to the leaders of the Home Rule movement. He brought a new atmosphere, but by the time he left the air was thick with the poisonous fumes of repression and reaction." "Nevertheless," he proceeds, "we were all able to enjoy the new atmosphere. Lady Willingdon laid herself out very specially to charm Sir Pherozeshah Mehta back to cordial relationship with Government House, and, socially,—if not politically,—she succeeded. She recognised from the beginning that if the relations of herself and her husband with the Indian community were to be cordial the favour of Sir Pherozeshah's smiles was essential. It really seemed, indeed, as though the new atmosphere were going to last until later we were brought up with a round turn in our hopes by various acts of surrender on the part of the Governor to the reactionary tendencies of the Secretariat."

Mr. Horniman adds that he himself was not left out of the favours which the Government bestowed on all and sundry and that it was at the instance of Sir Pherozeshah that he reluctantly agreed to maintain social relationship with the Government. "I refused," Mr. Horniman says, "the offer of friends to put me up for membership of the European clubs for the same reason. I made this decision without any regret, as the attractions of Anglo-Indian society never had any charm for me. I don't know any community whose conversation is so monotonous and boring, and, often enough, offensive to anyone who does not share their prejudices and narrow outlook. Those who are accustomed to culture in India have to seek it elsewhere than in the Anglo-Indian clubs."

In the course of a brief character-sketch of Lord Willingdon, Mr. Horniman says: "He (Lord Willingdon) had entertained high hopes of succeeding Lord Hardinge, and told me once, during a private interview at the Secretariat, how strongly he felt at the selection of Lord Chelmsford, who "was a briefless barrister at the Parliamentary Bar when he—Lord Willingdon—was an experienced member of the Commons." He gave me rather more than a hint of sympathy with the criticisms that had appeared in "The Chronicle" on the appointment of Lord Chelmsford."

The arrival of Lord Willingdon brought a "new atmosphere" into Bombay. How often has this been said of the arrival of a new Governor or Viceroy? I remember Lord Minto brought a new atmosphere after the departure of Lord Curzon—a not very difficult feat, since any atmosphere other than the Curzonian would have been refreshing at the time. Lord Minto chiefly pleased and made people feel that there was a new atmosphere by his quiet gentlemanly ways in social intercourse, and his habit of asking people to sit down when they came to see him, instead of leaving them to stand like Lord Curzon and Queen Victoria. But long before Lord Minto left the Secretariat had well got the upper hand of his simple character—though not perhaps of Lady Minto—and so we heard that a new atmosphere was created by the arrival of Lord Hardinge. That, though, was a really refreshing change and it lasted. I remember, too, the new atmosphere in Bengal when Sir Edward Baker succeeded Sir Andrew Fraser. Certainly the atmosphere had been foetid enough during the latter's regime, and Sir Edward Baker was very clarifying to the social and political air for a little while. He rushed about all over the place, mixing in "democratic" fashion with all and sundry, came down heavily on a few unpopular officials, and then rapidly deteriorated into a first-class autocrat, intolerant of argument and vindictive in his reprisals, on those who dared to stand in his path. Curiously enough I had something to do with the final cause of Sir Edward Baker's resignation, which occurred while he was on leave in England. But that is an interesting story which does not come in at this stage.

* * * *

After Sir Edward Baker, and a brief interregnum of the mediocre Sir William Duke Calcutta was once more treated to a new atmosphere with the arrival of Lord Carmichael, who came with the reputation of possessing both a liberal mind and a soul of conviviality. He certainly had both but his power of impressing his liberalism on the administration was much less than that with which he impressed his conviviality on Government House and other social functions, except when the charms of Morpheus overcame him after lunch. I remember his going to sleep once in the middle of an important function one hot afternoon—I have no doubt everyone felt very sleepy. Lady Carmichael, having noted his condition made a sign to the A. D. C. in attendance, who, thereupon, dropped his sword with a loud crash and startled the somnolent Governor into wakefulness. Poor Lord Carmichael, like so many others, maintained his liberal ideas in thought and speech throughout his term of office, but he seldom put them into practice and he left Bengal suffering under the horror of the wholesale internments and many other ills of a repressive regime. Much the same was our experience with Lord Willingdon. Nothing could have exceeded the generous breadth of his public and private declarations of sympathy with Indian aspirations for a wide extension of political freedom, but he seldom could put them into practice. He surrendered with increasing frequency to the pressure of his narrow-minded, unsympathetic officials and ended up with a declaration of open hostility to the leaders of the Home Rule movement. He brought a new atmosphere, but by the time he left the air was thick with the poisonous fumes of repression and reaction.

* * * *

None-the-less, we were all able to enjoy the new atmosphere while it lasted. I think Lady Willingdon was chiefly responsible—a very engaging, shrewd woman, who was determined to make her husband popular, she soon took stock of the situation. Lord Willingdon himself began with a serious *faux pas*, which caused no slight misgiving among those who were looking for a more liberal regime. Coming straight from England he had, apparently, taken the eulogies of Lord Sydenham in the Home press at their face value, and, on landing, he pronounced a panegyric on the departed Governor and expressed the hope that he might successfully tread in the latter's footsteps. He was very quickly shown, through the medium of "The Chronicle", that that was the very last thing expected of him and he lost no time in changing his tone. Lord and Lady Sydenham had made Government House a very gloomy resort. Not only was there the atmosphere of reaction and antipathy to Indian aspirations about it, but they were socially a hopeless failure, a fact which had caused a great deal of grumbling in Yacht Club circles. Lady Willingdon very quickly changed all this. Her first reception was an outstanding success as a social function. She had that faculty, so invaluable to Royalties and others in high places, of making every person she spoke to feel that he or she was the person in whom the speaker was particularly interested. She laid herself out very specially to charm Sir Pherozeshah Mehta back to cordial relationship with Government House, and, socially,—if not politically,—she succeeded. She recognised from the beginning that if the relations of herself and her husband with the Indian community were to be cordial the favour of Sir Pherozeshah's smiles was essential. She flattered him with the special attentions that were necessary to show that she realised the deference that was due to his personality and influence. And, what was more important, she was careful to let all his intimate friends know how much she liked and admired him! Sir Pherozeshah took it all in very good part, gave her full value in return, exchanging a great deal of compliments and persiflage—and pursued his political course as though no Lady Willingdon existed. It is due, however, to both Lord and Lady Willingdon to say that they did recognise that Sir Pherozeshah was the most important figure in Bombay and paid the fullest deference to his great position and influence in the political and educational spheres. It really seemed, indeed, as though the new atmosphere were going to last until later we were brought up with a round turn in our hopes by various acts of surrender on the part of the Governor to the reactionary tendencies of

(Continued on next page.)

AKALI MOVEMENT.

HOW TO ATTAIN SUCCESS?

SWARAJYA THE ONLY WAY.

SIRDAR MANGAL SINGH'S MANIFESTO.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, July 9.

Sirdar Mangal Singh has issued the following manifesto to the Sikh community:

"Dear Khalsaji,—I had all along held that an honourable settlement of the Gurdwara question between the Government and the Sikhs was possible but after my personal experience of the recent negotiations I feel that this Government is not in a mood and can never be to appreciate the Sikh point of view with regard to the Gurdwara Reform movement. Having in view the present mentality of the Government I do not see any prospect on the part of Government to ever realise the true spirit of the present awakening among the Sikhs. I am anxious that the Sikhs should thoroughly understand the real significance of the forces working behind the causes of the breakdown of the recent negotiations. It shows the utter callousness of the Bureaucracy towards the Sikh sentiment with regard to the Temple Reform. It means that this Government is in no way prepared to accede to the legitimate demands of the Panth. A great preparation for a rigorous anti-Akali propaganda is being made in anticipation of the coming blow. All the resources of the Government are being mobilised to crush the Akali movement once for all. Never was the situation so serious in the previous history of the movement as it is to-day. I wish the Sikhs to realise the extreme gravity of the situation created by the latest move of the authorities. The question before every Sikh who has the cause of the Reform at heart is whether or not it is possible that a lasting settlement could be arrived at under the present system of administration. I for one hold that it is not. I have seriously pondered over this question for several days and sleepless nights. After a full and mature consideration I have reluctantly been forced to come to the conclusion that having regard to all what has happened during the past four years the objective of the Gurdwara Reform can never be attained unless and until the existing system of Government is so changed as to make it thoroughly responsible to the people. I would therefore urge with the force at my command that the time has now come when the Sikhs should definitely declare that in order to achieve the ends of the Reform Movement it is the religious duty of every Sikh to strive for Swarajya. The attainment of Swarajya by all peaceful and legitimate means is the preliminary requisite for the lasting reform of the Gurdwaras. I hope every Sikh would make up his mind without the least delay."

The manifesto has made a great impression and is likely to lead to far reaching developments.

CALCUTTA AKALI JATHA.

RECEPTION AT DELHI.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 9.

The Shaidhi Jatha arrived from Calcutta to-day. The Local Sikhs with their ladies and prominent members of the Congress and Khilafat Committees received and garlanded them. On arrival large crowds received them on platforms and outside. They marched in a procession through the Gandhi Chowk to the Gurdwara Sisganj. At the head of the procession were both Akali and Swaraj flags and some prominent citizens walked with them. Streets have been festooned and decorated and the Jatha will march all principal streets this evening. Different public bodies will present the Jatha addresses to-morrow. Lala Shankarlal marched with them to the place of their residence. It was an inspiring sight to see one hundred brave and disciplined men including old and young march firmly and cheerfully behind the Akali and Swaraj Flags.

ALLAHABAD'S ROUSING WELCOME.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, July 7.

An Akali Jatha from Calcutta bound for Jaito reached here in the afternoon of the 3rd instant. Crowds of thousands received it at the station. The Jatha was garlanded and taken in procession through the main streets of the town. At short distances, 'pan supari' was offered them by local merchants and 'raises'. The presence of some Akali boys in the Jatha evoked unbounded enthusiasm among the people. Akali Sikh men and women from villages in the district had come in their hundreds to offer welcome to the Jatha.

Meetings were held on the 3rd and 4th instant. The Jathadar explained the reason for their religious march which moved the audience to tears. Srimati Uma Nehru among others welcomed them in fitting terms. She said that she was overjoyed at the inimitable love of the Akalis for their religious freedom and that if need arose she, along with her husband, son and daughters would join the brave Akalis in their righteous struggle. She further stated that the religious freedom which the Akalis were striving after would lay the foundations for the future Swaraj in India, for in substance, religious freedom and Swaraj were interchangable terms.

The Jatha went to Cawnpore yesterday morning.

ARRIVAL AT LUCKNOW

(From a Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, July 7.

Under the auspices of the local Congress Committee a public meeting was held last evening in honour of the Bengal Akali Shahidi Jatha which arrived here on Sunday, and was busy all this time with public entertainments and marching in procession through all the important quarters of the city. Mr. B. N. Varma presided at a meeting and after Ali Abbas and Sher Singh, M. L. C., had spoken welcoming the Jatha to their historic city and narrating the great services of the Akalis in the cause of the country, Sunder Singh Ragi of Lahore delivered a spirited speech in the course of which he narrated the history of the Akali movement which he said aimed at reform of their Gurdwaras, and also settling the question of Kirpan and the Nabha abdication. The speaker then dealt with each of these questions at some length, explaining that theirs was a religious and a righteous cause, yet Government had declared their associations unlawful and seditious. He wanted to know from the audience what sedition they had preached in their city during the course of their stay except their religious songs and Shabad.

A Diwan was held this morning at the Sikh Gurdwara, near Naka Hindola and after some more processions and demonstrations the Jatha leaves for Delhi to-morrow after-noon.

LIQUOR CONTROL.

MADRAS GOVT.'S REBUFF TO CORPORATION.

LATTER'S NON-COOPERATION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 8.

At the general meeting of the Madras Corporation this evening the following resolution was adopted: "The Corporation views with regret the attitude of the Government in declining to vest in the Corporation power to settle sites of toddy and arrack shops within the Municipal limits of Madras and in recording under protest the Government order pertaining thereto the Corporation suggests that their present representatives three in number on the Excise Licensing Board should resign their seats on the said Board."

MAHATMA GANDHI.

KEEPING FAIRLY WELL.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, July 9.

Reports appearing in certain papers about the serious illness of Mr. Gandhi are baseless although he is not as well as he was at Juhu owing to the strain imposed on him by the All-India Congress Committee meeting. He is not bedridden and is doing his work as usual. He is also to attend the meeting of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee to be held on Friday to decide the future work for Gujarat.

CAWNPORE PRISONERS.

SPECIAL TREATMENT WITHDRAWN.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, July 9.

It is understood that all the persons convicted as a result of the Bolshevik Conspiracy Case have been transferred from Cawnpore to different jails in the Province. Shripat Amrit Dange is reported to have been sent to Sitapore, Muzaffar Ahmed to Bareilly, Nalini Bhushan Das Gupta to Sitapore and Shaukat Usmani to the Sai Bareli jail. Previous to their transfer all of them are reported to have gone on hunger strike as a result, it is alleged, of the special treatment so far accorded to them having been withdrawn.

FORTHCOMING BAKRID.

PRECAUTIONS IN DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, July 9.

As a precaution against any possible communal strife during the forthcoming Bakr Id the local Government has adopted a measure by which no person is allowed to carry about his person lathis of any description. As far as could be seen the situation here is well in hand and the Id is expected to pass off quietly.

M. AND S. M. RAILWAY.

UP-TO-DATE WORKSHOP AT PERAMBUR.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 9.

Expenditure of over two million pounds having, it is understood, been just sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India for the building and equipment of new Locomotive, Carriage and Waggon Shops at Perambur the Chief Engineer and the Loco Superintendent of the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway are now engaged in the preparation of designs for an up-to-date workshop with the latest pattern automatic equipments. It is also understood that the proposal to adopt heavy block setting cranes at Madras Harbour enabling broad gauge locomotives being lifted direct from ships to rails as at Bombay and Calcutta is under consideration of the acting Agent of the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway, who is at present the Chairman of the Madras Port Trust.

Berlin.—A Junker Mail seaplane has completed a flight to Angora in 27 flying hours with descents at Budapest and Constantinople.—Reuter.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAH.

CASTE HINDU OPPOSITION CONTINUES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, July 9.

Satyagraha continues with obstructionists on the western road preventing the volunteers from advancing towards the police barricade. Yesterday afternoon when two Satyagrahis were pushed back and obstructed by two young men at the new barrier set up by the caste Hindu oppositionists on the western road the obstructors said that they could not allow those who wore Gandhi caps to pass that way. The Satyagrahis replied that one of them was going to the British Post Office situated beyond the barricade while the second said that he had some purchases to be made in the bazar. They were, however, kept back, though later some of the oppositionist leaders explained that they were stopped as they were known to be Satyagrahis who, they were afraid, if allowed to pass, would pass one by one and offer Satyagraha at the police barricade. In the meanwhile both the Satyagrahis withdrew under instructions from their captain and returned to the Ashram.

One Parameswaran Pillai, a Nair document writer, has preferred complaints before the Second Class Magistrate against two Ezhavas to the effect that the latter waylaid and assaulted him on Saturday last. The assailants, it is alleged, before laying hands on him asked him whether he was not one of the enemies of Congressmen.

NO CHARKHAS TO BE SEIZED.

Mr. Kumara Pillai, D.S.P., Kottayam, arrived here last evening and visited the Ashram. He told Mr. E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker that the charkhas would not be seized from to-day provided the spinners worked at them singly and without obstructing the passage of or otherwise inconveniencing the pedestrians. Mr. Naicker undertook to see that no obstruction was caused.

News of the death at Poona, after an operation, of Mr. Chinnan Menon, brother of Mr. K. P. Kesava Menon, Secretary, Kerala Congress Committee, who was a Congress worker while on his way from Bombay to Madras was received at the Ashram on Sunday. Prayers were offered for the deceased.

ARRESTS AT TARAKESHWAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TARAKESHWAR, July 8.

Sixteen Satyagrahis were arrested to-day.

SATYAGRAHIS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SERAMPORE, July 8.

The Special Magistrate, Serampore convicted twelve Tarakeshwar Satyagrahis and sentenced them to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Four others were sentenced two months' rigorous imprisonment. Two boys were awarded ten tripes.

S. INDIA REBELS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 9.

Since the date of the last press communique only two rebels have been accounted for in the Agency Area. One of them was killed by villagers near Peddavalesa and the other was brought in by the Chintapalli Police. Both of them were minor members of the gang. Reorganisation of the posts and the intelligence patrol consequent on the demobilisation of a great portion of the personnel may be partly responsible for this. The Malabar Special Police were despatched to Malabar on 26th June and there remain only the East Coast Special Police and a small complement of officers of the Intelligence Staff.

CLAN MACMILLAN CAPTAIN INTERVIEWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 9.

Captain Mackinnon, the master of the S. S. "Clan Macmillan" on her last voyage, has arrived in Rangoon. He seemed greatly depressed over the loss of his vessel and was disinclined to talk. Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press he said he had little to add to what had already appeared in the newspapers. He stated, however, that the Clan Macmillan was not impaled on the rock off Preparis Island when she foundered on June 19th nor did she lodge on it but passed clear over till she reached deep water on the other side. Her bottom was practically ripped off. The sea was then rough. After the Clan Macmillan had sunk the captain's boat and the other two boats kept together for about six hours before they separated. At about 11 on the morning of June 21st, the rudder of his boat broke and it had to be steered with an oar for about six hours till they were rescued. While they were in the boat the heat of the sun was terrible and though they had topees which saved their heads they could not prevent their arms and hands from being badly burnt. When the Shwedagon hove in sight their boat was seven or eight miles from the Krishna, a light vessel. At Chittagong they stayed for a few days to recoup.

UNIVERSITY BUREAU AT DACCA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

The Ministry of Education has approved of the scheme submitted by the Dacca University for the establishment of an University Bureau at Dacca in place of the Provincial Advisory Committee for Indian students going to England. The Bureau will consist of twelve members mainly educationists of Eastern Bengal and the Vice President of the Dacca University as the President. The Bureau will supply such students of Dacca and Chittagong division as wish to go abroad with all information that may be required.

MEDICAL RELIEF IN MADRAS.

LORD GOSCHEN'S INTEREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, July 9.

His Excellency Lord Goschen is taking a deep interest in the subjects relating to the nation building departments which are expected to advance rapidly under his administration. His Excellency has taken up the question of the extension of medical relief in the Presidency. It is proposed that the Presidency should have immediately three hundred more medical dispensaries to be located in the rural areas. It is understood that this extension of medical relief to the rural areas will cause no additional expenditure as His Excellency has not only effected retrenchments where expenditure was excessive but has also introduced a new system of subsidising medical men to settle down in rural areas. It is contemplated that before long each village with two thousand or more of population should have a dispensary and each town with ten thousand or more people should have a well equipped hospital. His Excellency is also interesting himself in the question of village roads and water supply to villages.

BOHRAS' HIGH PRIEST.

RECEPTION AT POONA STATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 9.

A large gathering of Bohras was present this morning at the Poona Railway Station to bid welcome to H. H. Sardar Sayedna Taher Saifuddin Sahib, the High Priest of the Bohra Community on his arrival from Ahmednagar. Captains Sword and Balakrishna Rao, A.D.C.'s to H. E. the Governor were also present representing Sir Leslie Wilson, H. H. on arrival was received by the distinguished gathering and taken to Culistan, his Holiness' official residence. Later on he was taken along the decorated streets in procession. The K.S.L.I. band was present throughout.

LALA SANKARLAL RELEASED.

A PLEA FOR HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, July 7.

Lala Shankarlal, who was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, was released from the Lyallpur Gaol on the 5th and returned to Delhi quietly. A large crowd had gathered to receive him, but were disappointed to find that he had arrived by an earlier train. He was obliged to motor up to the Clock Tower to meet people.

A crowded gathering of the Citizens of Delhi, convened under the auspices of the Congress assembled in the grounds of Patandi House to welcome him back.

On arrival, Lala Shankarlal, who looked very cheerful and unaffected by the rigours of 32 months' incarceration received ovation. Mr. Asaf Ali presided and Quari Abbas Hasain read an address on behalf of the Citizens of Delhi in which Lala Shankarlal's valuable contributions to the public life of Delhi were recounted. The address lamented the present state of tension and communal distrust and general depression.

Sardar Balwant Singh, Maulana Mozamddin, Deshbandhu Gupta and Muhammad Tagi Vakil, made suitable speeches in support of the address.

Lala Shankarlal rose amid showers of flowers and was garlanded by the President, who said these garlands had been presented by different Muslim and Hindu associations of Delhi. Lala Shankarlal spoke briefly but with visible emotion and effect. He said that he had received more than his due meed of praise as a humble sevak. He felt proud of what he had been able to do for Delhi and as such after assurances of confidence, despite warnings of friends that he should exercise extra discretion in expressing his thoughts about present depression and communal tension he felt that he could safely speak out his mind in regard to what had been the subject of his careful thoughts for some time. He said, Hindu-Muslim Unity was next to his heart and he would not hesitate to lay down his life for it. At present the Shuddhi and Tabligh and Sangathan movements seemed to be the main topic of discussion. All appeared to talk a good deal of religion and its protection. But he asked, could they who were denied the common status of honourable human beings, claim to have any religion to protect? Their present duty was to attain the status of human beings to be self-respecting men.

The President then announced the arrival of the Shahidi Jatha from Calcutta and made a feeling appeal. He said India could learn its first lessons in non-violence and discipline from the Akalis whose exemplary behaviour strived the imagination to its very depths and exacted the tribute of profoundest admiration. He then turned to Hindus and Muslims and appealed to them for peace and unity and assured them that they were making themselves the laughing stock of the world and the curse of posterity while they were setting fire to their hearts and home, for their squabbles meant nothing less while the world was watching their folly with disgust and contempt. As slaves and bondsmen they were treated with utter contempt in different quarters of the globe and the spectacle of the civil strife they were now presenting to lookers-on could not fail to bring them lower down in the scales of the world's estimation.

MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

CONDITION OF MORLAND ROAD.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from Dr. C. L. D'Avoine stating that two years ago a petition regarding the condition of Morland Road from its junction with Bellasis Road to Club Road was addressed to the Municipal Commissioner by the residents of that locality but that no notice has as yet been taken of it; that during the monsoon that portion of the road gets flooded owing to its low level and that as there are no footpaths thereat, the pedestrians have to walk ankle deep in mud throughout the rainy season; that during the dry season there are as many as 50 beggars to be seen along the road and that their presence and incessant wailing is annoying to the neighbourhood; that there is no proper police watch kept at night time with the result that there are many thieves in the locality and burglaries are committed every week; that hack victoria drivers of a neighbouring stable and the loafers make noise in the night and disturb the whole locality; that from a large stable behind the Mission House thereat there flows a drain which frequently gets out of order, overflows on the road and fills the air with stench; that this nuisance was complained of but that no attempt has been made to permanently put the drain in order; that opposite the Byculla Post Office there is a tea shop "Arrehman Hotel," the owner of which has kept about 50 chairs on the footpath in front of the shop to receive customers; that the footpath becomes impassable and women and children who pass by are molested by the low class customers who resort to the shop and many of whom also sleep on the footpath. It expressed a hope that the grievances would be earnestly and promptly considered.

The Commissioner in his report regarding the above complaint stated that the portion of the road complained of is included as an auxiliary road in the next year's programme for sheet asphalt pavement, and will be treated accordingly if it is possible to do so. For the present it has been patched up and kept in a good state of repair. The footpaths have also been levelled and put right. As regards the nuisance from beggars and loafers, etc., the matter has been referred to the Commissioner of Police. The Municipal sewer and storm-water drain in the road are in good working order. The drain attached to the stable, complained of, has now been connected to a manhole nearby and has been working satisfactorily. The encroachments made by the hotel-keeper on Bellasis Road have been removed and action will be continued if the offence be repeated."

The Committee resolved to reply to Dr. D'Avoine in the terms of the Commissioner's report.

O'DWYER CASE IN ASSEMBLY.

MR. RANGA IYER'S QUESTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 8.

Quite an interesting set of questions has been sent in by Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer for the September session of the Legislative Assembly. He asks (1) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that they suggested it to Sir Sankaran Nair to write the book "Gandhi and Anarchy." (2) Was any material supplied by the Government to Sir Sankaran Nair to write that book, if so, what was the nature of the material supplied. (3) Was any other help rendered to Sir Sankaran Nair? If so what was the kind of help rendered. (4) Was any chapter of the book written by any official of the Government of India? (5) Were any copies of the book bought by the Government of India? If so, how many copies? At what price? To what use were the purchased copies put? Were they circulated free? (6) Was "Gandhi and Anarchy" translated in any vernaculars? Was the translation carried out at the instance of the Government? What is the cost which the translation involved? In how many languages was the book translated? Were any of the translated copies circulated free? If so, how many and in what Provinces? (7) Does the Government propose to pay towards the losses sustained by Sir Sankaran Nair in the O'Dwyer-Nair case? Do they at least propose to give Sir S. Nair £500 the damages to Sir M. O'Dwyer? (8) Did the Government disapprove of Sir S. Nair's attack on Sir M. O'Dwyer in the book "Gandhi and Anarchy"? Did the defamatory passage occur in the translations? Was the deletion of the defamatory passage in the second edition of the book, done at the instance of the Government? (9) (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if a complete transcription of Justice McCardie's judgment in the O'Dwyer-Nair case has been transmitted by the Secretary of State to the Government of India? (b) Have the Government been asked to express their opinion on the extra judicial matters raised by Justice McCardie in the light of the Hunter Commission Report? (c) If yes, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the documents containing their opinion on the subject? (10) (a) Did the Government ask Sir S. Nair to preside over what is known as the Round Table Conference early in 1922? (b) Did Sir Sankaran Nair submit any report of the Conference to the Government? If yes, will they be pleased to place the report on the table?

MORE CONGRESS RESIGNATIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRICHINOPOLY, July 9.

As a result of the Ahmedabad resolutions Messrs. R. Narayana Iyengar and Gopala Rao have submitted their resignations of the membership of the Executive Committee of the District Congress Committee.

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from previous page.)

the Secretariat. The first of these in importance was the suspension of the Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality. How little Sir Pherozeshah was liable to be deflected from his political rectitude by the attentions of Government House, was shown by the cordial approval he expressed of the sharp castigation "The Chronicle" administered to Lord Willingdon for the Hyderabad blunder, which was published without previous consultation with him.

* * * *

I was not myself left out of the favours which Government House now bestowed on all and sundry. After a good deal of hesitation and deliberation, and to a great extent, under the pressure of Sir Pherozeshah, I had written my name in the Government House books and for a considerable time, I attended its functions and was a not infrequent guests at the minor social entertainments of their Excellencies. Sir Pherozeshah thought that it was desirable that the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" should be in social relationship with Government House and I finally agreed, though I was not enthusiastic. In Calcutta I had always attended all the Government House functions and entertainments. But that was in different circumstances. When I first came to Bombay I decided, rightly or wrongly, that the preservation of complete independence as the Editor of a paper that would be called upon to criticise without reservation the policy of the Administration and the acts of Governors and other officials, would be a simpler task if I were entirely free from any sort of social embarrassments and entanglements. And for this reason I resisted from the beginning the pressure that was brought to bear from certain quarters to pay social calls at the houses of the members of Government and other leading important officials. And I refused the offer of friends to put me up for membership of the European clubs for the same reason. Events have shown that I was clearly right in supposing that this would lead sooner or later to the surrender of my independence or very awkward embarrassments. I made this decision without any regret, as the attractions of Anglo-Indian society never had any charm for me. I don't know any community whose conversation is so monotonous and boring, and, often enough, offensive to anyone who does not share their prejudices and narrow outlook. Those who are accustomed to culture in India have to seek it elsewhere than in the Anglo-Indian clubs. The people one meets at Government Houses are often boring enough and the functions always so. But I recognised that there was a difference as regards the position I occupied as Editor of a daily paper, representing so great a volume of public opinion, and I felt bound, at least, to yield to the wish of the Chairman of the Board in the matter. So I called at Government House, attended the receptions, Garden Parties, State Balls, etc., and went to lunch and dinner whenever I was asked. This never, in any way, as people in Bombay know, affected the independence of "The Chronicle" in criticising Government or Governor, when criticism was needed. But, more than once, I found that social attentions were founded on the desire to curb criticism—as for instance when it was revealed to me that an invitation to spend a week-end at Ganeshkhind was prompted by Lord Willingdon's kindly wish to convey to me in agreeable social surroundings the displeasure of the Government of India at certain comments which had appeared in the paper concerning the internment of the Ali Brothers and their treatment by Government after internment. It is due to Lord Willingdon to add that I had no difficulty in persuading him that the comments were quite justified, and the matter was concluded by his informing of me his intention to write to the Viceroy, rather agreeing with my views. But Lord Willingdon's chief misfortune was that the excessive geniality of his nature generally caused him to respond with sympathy to the conversational pressure of anyone, with whom he came into contact. I have more than a suspicion that he often maintained the balance of his own position by extending his sympathy or indignation, as the case might be, to both of two aggrieved parties.

* * * *

Lord Willingdon, indeed, was a most agreeable personality but this failing was his undoing as an administrator. He was always chiefly responsive to those with whom he was immediately in contact, and since the official hierarchy had a great start over everybody else in this respect, he gradually became, innocently or unconsciously, I have no doubt, the instrument of reaction and repression. Theoretically, he retained his liberal ideas and outlook, and as long as the exercise and expression of them was platonic and harmless, his official entourage left him to enjoy them to his heart's content. But in matters of practice they saw to it, once they had got his measure, that he kept to the narrow path they marked out for him. He became in the end a thoroughly bad and mischievous Governor, growing progressively weaker in the hands of officialdom as time went on, and as he, also, progressively lost touch, by his growing lapses, with the real leaders of Indian opinion. His career in Madras shows the same features—full of liberal sympathies and declarations but the ready instrument of the bureaucracy for any sort of ramp that they set on foot, and fully persuaded by the flattery of those around him that he was a master-statesman. He might have made a better Viceroy than Lord Chelmsford, since had he been given the appointment he would have gone to Delhi at a time when he had not yet fully succumbed to the official influence. But, probably, he would have undergone in the higher sphere the same process of incubation into a first class reactionary in practice. He bitterly resented the appointment of Lord Chelmsford over his head. He had entertained high hopes of succeeding Lord Hardinge, and told me once, during a private interview at the Secretariat, how strongly he felt at the selection of Lord Chelmsford, who "was a briefless barrister at the Parliamentary Bar when he—Lord Willingdon—was an experienced member of the House of Commons." He gave me rather more than a hint of sympathy with the criticisms that had appeared in "The Chronicle" on the appointment of Lord Chelmsford, criticisms that were more than justified by subsequent events, but were condemned at the time among others by one of our most stalwart "Moderates", who, acting, I think, under external pressure, wrote to me protesting, that a newly appointed Viceroy or Governor should always be given six months to "find himself" before being subjected to criticisms.

* * * *

Indians are always full of generous impulses and apt to place too much value on the early acts and declarations of a new Governor, coming, as they so often do, as a longed-for relief from the strain imposed by a reactionary and unsympathetic predecessor. This was the case with both Lord and Lady Willingdon, though I never felt quite certain of them myself from their early days. Little things would occasionally reveal that the reputation which Lady Willingdon soon gained for pro-Indian sympathies was not so strongly justified as appeared on the surface. In the early days of the war I once asked her, after a dinner at Government House—Lord Willingdon had given a dinner in honour of the Consuls of the Allied Governments—if she did not think the news of the successes of the Indian troops was splendid. I suppose she forgot for the moment—as I have often found to be the case with officials in India—that she was not speaking to an ordinary Anglo-Indian. At any rate, her reply which was to the effect that she was afraid the publication of all these eulogies of the Indian troops would make Indians unduly conceited and give them too much the impression that the Empire was dependent on them, came to me as a considerable shock. On another occasion she deplored to me the stupidity of her sister, Lady De La Warr, in not realising that it was wrong that Indians should be allowed to travel in the same carriages as Europeans and seemed surprised when I confessed to being equally stupid in my ideas on the subject. Lord Willingdon, also, was not free from these revealing lapses, making one regard his public expressions of pro-Indian sympathies with some amount of suspicion. There can be no real sympathy with India or Indians in people who retain these damning latent prejudices borne of racial antipathies.

THE TANGANYIKA BETRAYAL.

(Continued from page 6.)

vexatious. It would serve no useful purpose. An English Inspector of Accounts would be much more expensive than a Gujarati Inspector. Under the German Government, Indian merchants had never been penalised in this manner. Why should they be penalised under British rule, though members of the same Empire? There could only be one construction to be put upon it. The Ordinance was clearly intended to give a trade advantage to the British traders.

Insult Added to Injury.

An added insult has now been offered. French traders have been allowed to keep their accounts in French; but Gujarati traders are not to be allowed to keep their accounts in Gujarati. This whole matter was regarded as so important by the Indian traders, that they had sent Mr. Tyabali on deputation, and had themselves kept their shops shut as a protest for nearly two months.

To make the nature of the injustice still plainer, I should add that Tanganyika Territory is a "Mandate," that is to say, it is held under the League of Nations: and one of the first rules about mandatory territory is this, that all the "Nationals" recognised by the League of Nations, are equal. India has received in the League of Nations an equal state along with France and Great Britain. But the moment any "white" interest in Africa is involved, we see at once that this "equality" vanishes. France can obtain at once equal treatment with Great Britain But India cannot.

For a very long time, by argument and correspondence, by interview and meeting, I pleaded with Sir Herbert Read of the Colonial Office not to make another grievance and another injustice towards Indians in Africa. The cup of bitterness, I said, was very nearly full. The Colonial Office should not add still further to the bitter feeling. To cut a long story short, every thing that could be done was done, to make the Colonial Office realise the seriousness of the situation in India, and to explain what would be the result of another betrayal, if it came on the top of all the other things that had been done so unjustly. Sir Herbert Read asked me to call off the strike, and gave me to understand that this would help the Indian cause. For three weeks, I had urged the Indian merchants not to give way, while negotiations were going on, though the suffering involved was terrible and in certain cases had meant bankruptcy. Still I urged them to continue. Then Sir Herbert Read assured me, that he would do all he could to get this language question settled amicably, as well as those other points which we had already provisionally settled. I could not get from him a final promise, but I received what I regarded as the equivalent: and the matter was, in itself, so eminently just and reasonable, that it seemed to me quite certain that it would be satisfactorily settled after what he had said. On that understanding, we had a united meeting of all the delegates of Kenya and Tanganyika present in London, and agreed to call off the strike.

Now, to-day, nearly a year later, the Ordinance is at last promulgated; and we find that the Gujarati language is put under a ban and prohibited for keeping accounts, while French is allowed. To me personally, this has appeared to be nothing less than another betrayal. Again and again, I have trusted: again and again, I have taken long and costly journeys across the sea,—costly, above all else, in the time that they consume; when my time is so sorely needed elsewhere. This last betrayal has made me feel more than ever before, that it is quite useless putting trust in the Colonial Office in African affairs. It is a salutary lesson, but a very bitter one to learn for an Englishman, who naturally has an almost invincible belief in his own countrymen. But even that belief has now been wholly shaken and it is not right to conceal the fact from others.

ISLAM IN INDIA

ITS FIRST APPEARANCE.

(BY V. MADHAVAN NAIR.)

I have read with great interest the English translation of Maulana Suleman Nadvi's article in "Maarif" on Islam and its history in India that appeared in the "Chronicle" of the 7th July. I agree with the Maulana Saheb that in India Islam first made its appearance in Malabar; but I am afraid that he is neither happy in expression nor accurate in historical facts in what he says about the birth and growth of the religion in Malabar. According to him there dwelt in Malabar from very remote times a primitive race of men called Nairs who had no definite form of religion or worship. These men, he tells us, observed caste in its worst form and the status of their women was at its lowest pitch. In order to raise their social status they embraced the new religion of Islam which the Arab merchants had brought into their land. They gave their women in marriage to the Arab settlers and thus they were raised to a better and more respectable position.

I am not concerned with the general subject-matter of the Maulana's article; but I have no hesitation in saying that what he says about Malabar and the way Islam came to stay, in that land is incorrect and baseless in important respects. As a reply to the Maulana and as a subject of general interest to the public especially to the Moslem section of it, I propose with your permission to narrate the history of Islam in Malabar which at the same time is the history of Malabar Moslems now called Moplahs. I am handicaped to some extent by want of reference books; but fortunately I have been able to discover in my files certain articles to a Malabar paper contributed by a correspondent signing himself "R.R.P." As this correspondent's version was verified by me at the time with the help of all available authorities on the subject I find it quite useful at the present occasion.

The beautiful country of Malabar with its limitless resources has ever been an object of attraction to foreigners. Nine centuries before Christ Phoenicians are said to have made their way to Malabar. According to Dr. Burnell, the Vattezhuthu alphabet which is still practised by Moplahs must have been introduced by these early arrivals. After them came the Jews, the Syrians and the Egyptians. Malabar maintained very intimate relations with Arabia from the remotest times. I doubt if even the modern steamships have been able to completely replace the Pathammari which used to ply between Malabar and Arabia many centuries before the Christian Era. In the opinion of R.R.P. which is borne out by all available records on the subject the old Hamite or Cushite races of Arabia spoken of by the Greeks as the "sun-burnt Aethiops" were the sailors of the farthest antiquity, and tribes of the old Cushite origin are to be found on every coast and island of the Indian ocean with which they had established trade connections a couple of centuries before Christ. From the fourth century A. D. Arab merchants began to establish themselves on the Malabar coast in large numbers. The adventurous spirit of the Arabs gained great strength during the reign of Muhamad and his successors which lasted from the 7th to the 13th century. Sinbad is said to have belonged to the ninth century and in his fourth voyage he touched Malabar. From the time of Ummeyide Caliph Walid A. D. 705-15 Arabian Moslems or Moors as they were called by early writers had founded colonies in several parts of the East Indies. Rowlandson says that Arabs settled down in Malabar in the eighth century, but Suleman, an Arab merchant, writing in the middle of the ninth century said that he did not know anybody in India or China who had embraced Islam. This could only mean that none of the natives had accepted the religion of the Arab merchants who improving upon periodical business visits may have begun to settle down permanently. There is no doubt, however, that Islam was introduced in Malabar about the beginning of the seventh century. By the ninth century mosques were founded in several places in the country. An Arab inscription within the mosque at Pazhayangadi (South Malabar) which is one of the nine mosques founded by Malik Ibn Dinar traces its erection to 1124 A.D. The Malabar Moslems called Moplahs are undoubtedly the descendants of the early Moorish settlers who brought over to Malabar their religion with their wares. The Malabar Moslem or Moplah race sprang up from the connections between these settlers and women and girls of the inferior social order of Malabar who as is the case in any part of the world even to-day accept the protection of any new arrival provided their physical necessities are attended to. In Malabar the girls who went under the protection of the Arab settlers belonged to the mentally and morally primitive and undeveloped communities like the Cherumas and Pulayas. Even to-day it is from these classes that the *thangals* and *pathirees* mostly make their recruitments. I am yet to come across a single shred of evidence to show that the Arabs had any relations with Nairs apart from trade relations and although the Nairs gave the Arabs all possible help to foster their trade they always kept them at a respectful distance. During the days of the early Arab settlers the Nairs were the most enlightened and polished among Malabar communities and the shrewd Arab businessmen who valued their friendship always treated them with respect.

(To be continued.)

INDIAN CURRENCY PROBLEMS.

STABILISATION OF THE RUPEE.

FINANCE MEMBER PLEADS DIFFICULTIES.

JUSTIFICATION OF TAXATION COMMITTEE.

The following is the text of the speech of Mr. Manmohandas Ramji at the interview of the Committee with the Hon. Sir Basil Blackett, Finance Member, Government of India:—

"It gives me great pleasure to offer you a hearty welcome on behalf of the Committee of this Chamber. The main question that we want to discuss with you this evening are the exchange situation and the extraordinary scarcity of money this season. My Committee are much obliged to your Department for the detailed reply to their communication of the 10th January of this year. A rejoinder was sent to the Government in due course but a somewhat cryptic answer was received that the Government of India did not think that any useful purpose would be served by pursuing the matter further. My Committee have, notwithstanding this, presumed to invite you to discuss this matter further in the hope that conversation across the table will clear off much misunderstanding and serve to bring about that clarity of atmosphere which is needed to arrive at any satisfactory solution. Some confusion would appear to have been caused through the misapprehension which prevailed that what my Committee wanted was stability at 1s. 4d. sterling. Proceeding on this theory you, Sir, wanted to prove at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce that such a step would involve this country and the Government of India in disaster. My Committee have said over and over again and would like to repeat here that what is suggested by them is that the ratio be restored in the Paper Currency and the Coinage Acts to where it stood before September 1920 and that exchange may then be safely left to take care of itself without any manipulation whatever. You, Sir, maintained in your speech at the Conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and the reply of the Finance Department did likewise in their letter of 25th January, 1924 that the 2s. ratio was inoperative and fictitious. My Committee showed however in both their communication that the mistake lay in considering that the 2s. ratio was fictitious just because no direct efforts were made to make this ratio effective. May we take the liberty to point out that to keep this ratio on the Status Book and do nothing and allow the country to be starved of the additional currency that it normally requires from year to year is the most effective way of ultimately raising the rate of exchange for the Rupee and that these very means proved extremely effective in raising the rate of exchange from 13d. to 16d. when the Government adopted this ratio in 1894. It took five years of starvation of currency before Government then attained its objective but how disastrous the effects on trade and industry must have been in the latter stages of that exchange manipulation to raise it to 16d. only can be visualised from a letter which Mr Simmonds the then Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Director of the Bank of Bombay is reported to have written with reference to the crisis of 1898. He says that when he left Bombay on the 23rd April of that year the bank rate was 13 per cent, the same as it had been for some time past and that even this rate was to a great extent nominal because the Bank of Bombay was obliged to refuse loans even on the security of Government paper at as high a rate as 18 per cent.

NEED OF RESTORING OLD RATIO.

"My Committee are very much afraid that the starvation of the country in the matter of adequate currency that has been going on for the past few years has brought about a similar situation and one shudders to think what would have happened if there had not been that 12 crores of emergency currency and the fourteen crores of further currency issued against securities in England. The Commercial community is thankful to you, Sir, for the initiative you have taken and the courage you have shown in providing the additional currency needed, and thus saving the markets from absolute disaster but my Committee would beg to emphasise that even with these 26 crores of addition to currency in circulation the position continued extremely tight for months together, and even to-day there is a rather uneasy feeling in the money market, although the bank-rate has been now put down to 5 per cent. That such a position should have developed in a year when this country had a favourable balance of trade and when the money due to this country were brought in in a normal way there should have been plenty of money to go round instead fo great stringency that has prevailed is, in the opinion of my Committee, due to our inability to bring in the surplus proceeds of our exports and this again is due to the impossible ratio still maintained in our Statute book and which makes it impossible to get foreign money converted into local currency. This again emphasises the need of immediate action to restore the old ratio.

"My Committee have been charged with imputing motives when they expressed their natural fears at the probable trend of the Government policy with regard to the ratio. They said that the retention of the 2s. ratio in spite of the repeated demands of the Indian commercial community for a reversion to the pre-war rate would indicate an intention on the part of the Government to adopt some other ratio than 1s. 4d. gold if abnormal happenings like those of 1920 gave them a plausible excuse for doing so. I may assure you that this Chamber have no desire to impute any motives to Government but feeling as they do on this question they cannot help pointing out the risk involved. In this connection my Committee cannot help recalling how recently an esteemed leading paper of this city practically charged them with creating a new affliction in Bombay in the shape of murky atmosphere of doubt regarding the bona fides of the Finance Department from political rather than business considerations. My Committee are sure, Sir, that with your long experience of British public life where such criticisms are rather welcomed than otherwise you will not see in our criticisms the same murky atmosphere of doubt which journalists impatient of searching public criticism do.

PLEA FOR PROVIDING FURTHER EMERGENCY CURRENCY.

"Reverting to the most acute financial stringency that has been a feature this year, my Committee sent, as you know, a telegram to you so far back as in February of this year urging necessity of immediate action to provide further emergency currency beyond twelve crores already provided in the Act to meet the needs of the situation. The limit of Rs. 12 crores already provided does not meet with the necessities of the situation as the current year's experience shows when these 12 crores supplemented as they were by the Rs. 14 crores issued against securities could barely cope with the situation. My Committee are of opinion, as they have been urging in their representations to Government that "the more scientific way will be to make it a certain percentage (say ten per cent) of the total amount of notes in issue." It is a heavy handicap on Indian trade and industries that while the Bankrate in the United Kingdom and the United States moves between 3 and 4 per cent it should go up to as high as 9 per cent during the busy season here and bankers should be obliged to borrow even at a good deal higher in the form of sales of ready and purchases of forward exchange. Immediate, early and well-considered steps are required to renew the country of its financial stringency. In this connection my Committee are strongly of opinion that time is now ripe for handing over the management of the Currency and Note issue to the Imperial Bank to be handled by them on lines to be clearly laid down in the respective legislation and under such safeguards as may be deemed to be desirable. This will do away with the continual manipulation of currency that is now considered necessary and the commercial and financial community will know where they are, which unfortunately is not the case at present.

"My Committee have addressed your Department recently with reference to the terms of reference and the personnel of the Taxation Committee, a copy of which letter was handed to you this morning. What my Committee feel is that an enquiry into the economic condition of the people should have preceded the present inquiry which cannot be successful without a previous exhaustive investigation into the taxable capacity of the people as ascertained by reference to their annual income. They also cannot help saying that the personnel of the Committee being not representative of important interests which should have been represented is not likely to inspire confidence in the public.

RAILWAYS.

The next point I wish to bring to your notice to-day is about our Railways. It appears from a reply given by Mr. Hindley to Sir Purshotamdas in the Legislative Assembly that the problem of the management of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by the State has been kept in abeyance pending a settlement of the question of the separation of Railway finance from the General finances of the country. You must be aware, Sir, of almost the record profit made by the East Indian Railway this year and I must convey to you the keen feeling of the commercial community that they will not approve of such a separation of Railway finance from the General finances unless the Management of both these Railways is taken over by the State.

SIR B. BLACKETT'S SPEECH.

The following is the speech of the Hon. Finance Member at the meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber held in Bombay on 7th instant:—

"Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and Gentlemen,—First of all, I must apologise for being late. I was entertained by one of the Governors of the Imperial Bank at a very good lunch and that was partly the cause of my being late. The other cause was that unfortunately the taxi-driver had not been exactly instructed as to where the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber held its meetings. However, I did not waste the time as I took the opportunity of reading in the taxi the letter, to which you have referred in your speech, which has been addressed by the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department and which I had not had an opportunity of reading until that moment.

I should like first of all to assure you and to assure the Indian Merchants' Chamber in all sincerity that I am greatly pleased to have this opportunity of meeting you and of discussing with you the problems that we have to tackle. They are real problems. They are not problems which one is going to push forward by dialectical arguments either on one side or the other.

I made a speech at the Associated Chambers of Commerce in Bombay in December last to which you have referred. In that speech I said that certain attacks were made on the Finance Department with a political rather than an economic motive. I did not really mean by that to refer to the Indian Merchants' Chamber or to any other body. That has been said but I have not had an opportunity up to this moment of authoritatively denying it. I had really in view the habit which, I am sorry to say, exists on both sides, of forgetting the real questions as to what Indian interests are, and looking to how far government can be damaged by attack, or how far Government can damage other people by attacking them. What I am anxious about to-day is that we should try and discuss the problems before us because they are problems and not because we have any particular views as to the present, past or future form of Government.

EXCHANGE.

In regard to the question of Exchange, which is the first point, Sir, that you dealt with, the Government's attitude is not the attitude that it is impossible here and now to stabilise exchange. I agree that it would be possible to pass an act here and now to say that the future ratio between the rupee and gold shall be Rs. 15 to the gold sovereign without reference to sterling exchange. In my speech in Bombay in December last I dealt with both fixation in terms of gold, because to my mind the two were not very different. The Government's attitude is that it is possible to stabilise exchange now, but that it is definitely not desirable to do so in the present state of the world, the present state of prices throughout the world, the present uncertainty as to price in terms of gold, and the present uncertainty as to the relation between the price of one commodity and another. It is evident that in all these conditions stabilisation of exchange is premature. The Government of India believe that it is definitely more in the interests of India at the present moment to adopt a waiting policy, i.e., not to attempt at the present moment to fix the statutory ratio between the Rupee and gold, but to await events—events over which neither the Government of India nor the commercial community nor even the nature of the monsoon in India, has any great control. The biggest uncertainty in the world to-day is, no doubt, what is going to happen in regard to the pacification of Europe—the questions of the Ruhr and reparations. What is an equally important doubt in the minds of those who are looking at world events is what the Americans are going to do with the large amounts of gold which they have got. At present, they are adopting an attitude of looking it up. It has affected the profits of the Federal Reserve Board and the profits of other people. The problem of large amount of gold locked up, costing considerable sums for storage, a certain amount for military guard, and earning nothing in interest, is seriously troubling the authorities in the United States to-day. They have the alternatives of continuing their present policy or of allowing the public credit on the basis of the gold they have. The inevitable result of the latter course would be to raise dollar prices in terms of gold, that is to say, raise the gold prices. That means a depreciation of the dollar in terms of sterling and in terms of the Rupee. It is also because a decision on this question is very uncertain that it is not in the interests of India at present to decide finally on the ratio that in future is to obtain between the Rupee and gold.

At the present moment and throughout the last busy season, as a matter of fact the ratio between the rupee and gold has never yet been so high as one shilling 4 pence gold. Although exchange in terms of sterling has averaged something like 1s. 5d. during the last six or seven months, it has all the time, been well under 1s. 4d. gold, and has never reached 1s. 4d. gold. I calculated the other day that when the dollar exchange is 4.32 dollars to the pound sterling, 1s. 4d. gold means that the Rupee has got to be 1s. 6d. sterling. The rupee has never reached that figure during the whole of the busy season. It has been claimed in the speech that you just made, Sir, that India has been starved of currency in the last year, that India has not had the currency it required. If our ideal is to reach a parity of 1s. 4d. gold at the earliest possible opportunity, we are, I think, open to the accusation that during the last winter we provided India with more currency than was necessary. It is a dialectical point. But if our object is to secure 1s. 4d. gold to the Rupee at the earliest opportunity, the only way to do that, to my mind, is to keep India short of currency until exchange reaches that point. If we had been solely influenced by that motive, we should not have been willing to create the 24 or 26 crores of additional currency that was created last year for the purpose of relieving stringency, because if we had avoided doing so, we should have been able to secure, no doubt, that the rupee would have reached 1s. 4d. gold.

"REAL TRUTH" ABOUT CURRENCY.

Sir, you spoke—I am not sure whether you used the actual words—about the automatic working of a currency. Now, I believe that the real truth is that every currency in the world is a managed currency; no currency in the world is automatic in the sense that it is not managed by anybody. That is as true of the gold standard as worked in the United Kingdom before the war as it was true of the gold exchange standard as worked in India before the war. Both currencies were managed currencies. I know that the word "Managed Currencies" really mean a currency mismanaged by the Finance Member of the time, and Sir, I have a good deal or sympathy with that view. I do not think that the Finance Member of any Government, and I would go further and say that any Government, is the right authority to manage a currency. But every currency is a managed currency. I would remind the committee that at the Genoa Conference where all these questions were considered, the ultimate recommendation made by the experts and endorsed by the Government represented at the Conference was really in favour of more management of currency and not less. The recommendation was that at the earliest convenient opportunity every country should do its best to return to the gold standard, and that it should be a condition of the return to the gold standard that the central banks throughout the world should cooperate with a view to trying to maintain stability between the value of gold and the value of commodities. They should manipulate not currency in terms of gold, but in terms of commodities. I know the Committee hold strongly the view that it is undesirable to maintain the present fictitious ratio of 2s. gold. It is common ground between us that it is fictitious. What is, I think, not common ground between us is the question as to how far it is effective. I maintain that it is absolutely ineffective and does not touch anybody. If we altered the ratio to 1s. 4d. gold as suggested, I maintain that the new ratio would be equally ineffective so long as we did not take further steps so to manage or manipulate the currency as to secure that the ratio of 1s. 4d. gold were reached and were maintained. In order to reach and maintain that ratio the only step that I know it would be within my power to take would be to restrict the amount of emergency currency to be created during the coming winter, that is, to create less emergency currency, as little as possible in fact. This was the first suggestion. Quite honestly my view is that to fix the 1s. 4d. gold ratio now would not only be premature but would also be ineffective unless we followed it up by action that we all consider to be undesirable, namely by placing further restrictions on the amount of emergency currency, that is to say, if we have a good monsoon by increasing the stringency in the money market next winter as compared with the winter which has just passed. My view is that the best we can do is to watch events. As I say, our policy is to reach 1s. 4d. gold at the earliest possible moment. We have postponed that earliest possible moment during the last winter by creating 24 crores of emergency currency. If we had not created the additional currency, there would have been more stringency and a higher exchange.

Whether the Government of India or the Imperial Bank manages the currency the currency still is, in my view, a managed or manipulated currency. But, to that, I confess to a very strong personal preference in favour of handing over to the Imperial Bank at the earliest possible opportunity the management of the paper currency. I have said just now that I do not believe in the Finance Member, and still less in the Government, managing the currency. Provided that right conditions obtain, the Imperial Bank would be a better agent for its management. But here again, although it involves a further policy of "wait and see", I think it is premature to take up the question of handing over the management of currency to the Imperial Bank. The Imperial Bank is itself passing through a period of transition. A few years ago it was a trinity, not a unity. It has also undertaken the very serious task of opening a hundred new branches throughout India in five years, and on the question of staff alone it is finding great difficulty, I understand, in meeting the requirements of the situation. No doubt if we were now to hand over the management of the currency to the Imperial Bank a good deal of the machinery used by the Government at present for the management of the currency would also go with it. But my experience is that it always involves a little cost if one employer of a labour hands over his employees, under contract with him, to another employer. But quite apart from this the Imperial Bank would be better for another 18 months or a year's more experience before it was charged with the rather responsible task of taking over the management of the currency. Nor do I think that it is desirable to take up the question at present. If it is taken up it should be taken up in connection with the stabilisation of the rupee in terms of gold, and I hope it will be taken up in connection with a comprehensive attempt to deal with the question of emergency currency.

EMERGENCY CURRENCY.

I notice, Sir, that in your speech you made a very interesting suggestion that emergency currency should be in a definite ratio (say 10 per cent.) to the total outstanding issues. I am not sure whether you meant gross or net, but that is a question of detail. It is, however, a very interesting suggestion which has precedent in its favour and is undoubtedly well-worth consideration. But you did, Sir, in your speech refer to the question which I regard as being of equal importance—I mean the question of the form which the security for issue of emergency currency should take. One great advantage of the existing arrangement for emergency currency under the Paper Currency Act is that it can only be issued against self-liquidating hundis. That imposes a restriction on the amount of the issues. At the same time as this provides a rather convenient index of the necessity for emergency currency it perhaps has an even more important advantage in that it provides a method of gauging the time when that currency should be withdrawn. The danger of emergency currency is that it may be issued in times of pressure and not withdrawn when the pressure ceases to exist. The result of that is the vicious circle of inflation and, however inconvenient stringency in the money market may be, I think that every one, with experience of last ten years, will agree that temporary stringency is very preferable to permanent inflation. I hope I have covered the points which you refer to in regard to Exchange. I should like to take this opportunity of correcting a slip I made in an answer I gave in the last session of the Assembly. The question bore a certain similarity to the correspondence which had taken place between the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Finance Department in regard to the complaints that had been made by the Indian Merchants' Chamber about the method of moving the bank-rate up and down. I stated with great assurance that it was a traditional rule in England that the Bank rate does not go up by halves, and that there was not a single instance to the contrary. But I was then quoting a traditional phrase in London which would have been perfectly correct if I had added the proper limitation—when Bank rate is 5 per cent it never goes up by halves. I have taken the opportunity since (which I ought to have taken before) of studying the movements of Bank rate for the last half century, and I find that there is no single instance in which the Bank rate has gone up by halves when it is 5 per cent, and only, I think, three instances when it has gone up by a half when it is 4 per cent. My statement, as it was made, was more picturesque than accurate

The next question which you refer to is the question of the Taxation Committee. I am seriously troubled to find such a preponderance of criticism over approbation in the matter of the Taxation Committee. It really is a question in which I have taken considerable personal interest. I have been personally responsible for the appointment of the Committee, and everything that I have ever done in the brief course of Membership has ever given me more trouble. The object of the Taxation Committee is to provide in the first instance the Finance Member and in the second the Government of India and in the third instance the people of India with something authoritative in the subject of taxation in India. One of the first questions which I was confronted with when I arrived in India was the question of bridging the difference between the revenue and the expenditure of the Government of India. I was confronted with the necessity of additional taxation. What kind of machinery had the Government of India with which to answer that question. Mr. Ginwala, now a member of the Tariff Board, got up in the House one day and put his finger on the position of the Finance Member when additional taxation was needed. He said that the Finance Member sent for Mr. Cook who sat on one side of him and Mr. Aiyar who sat on the other side to advise him as to how to raise the money required. My wife who was in the gallery above was very much agitated and exclaimed, "why should I send my cook and ayah to advise my husband on taxation." But with all due respect neither Mr. Cook nor Mr. Aiyar are experts in the very difficult question of the taxation system of India. It has been more or less left unharassed for the last half century. Nobody has ever authoritatively examined the existing taxation system or a desirable taxation system for India. I have put it that this question arose in my mind with a necessity to increase taxation, or rather to balance a Budget. But I assure you, gentlemen, that the object of appointing the Committee is to be sure that if and when we raise taxes that are necessary to meet the expenditure of the Government of India (or Provincial Governments), they should be raised in the way that is best in the economic interests of India and is cheapest for the taxpayer. I am quite sure that we are getting less revenue at present at more cost to the taxpayer and at less advantage to the economic interests of India than could be done. This would be possible if we had a more scientific system, and it is for the purpose of introducing a more scientific system that we are conducting our enquiry into taxation. I personally pressed for the appointment of this Committee a year ago. It has taken a long time to persuade the Provincial Governments to agree to the form of the terms of reference. I have not been altogether fortunate about the selection of the personnel. Things have happened which ought not to have happened. But I do attach enormous importance to this Committee from a practical point of view.

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF INDIA.

Now, Sir, in this letter which you write to the Finance Department you suggest that we should appoint another Committee of non-official Indians to make a detailed economic survey of India with a view to finding out the average income per head of the population and to suggest measures to reduce as far as possible the existing destitution and poverty all over the country and to raise the average economic level of the masses of the people. This subject was brought up in the Council of State by the Hon'ble Mr. Sethna, who moved a resolution, and I am sure no one who has been in India for any time, or even for a short time as I have been, can fail to be very interested in this problem of the poverty and destitution of an awfully large number of the inhabitants of India. But that is a long inquiry and a difficult inquiry, and it is to some extent, a theoretical inquiry. It will not help me in my time, nor possibly even my successor, to improve the taxation system of India. What I am anxious to do is to get to work. I believe the Taxation Committee will itself provide a great deal of material for the somewhat theoretical committee which might follow to examine these questions which have been raised. But I do not believe that we can get anywhere by first of all estimating the average income of any large aggregation of human beings, by then trying to agree on five different estimates of the taxable capacity, and finally finding out what our expenditure should be. One of the difficulties always is that the taxable capacity of the people depends almost entirely on the nature of the expenditure of the Government, or in other words very largely on the form in which Government uses the money that it raises by taxation. I am perfectly willing to admit that this is one of the difficulties of our situation. An unduly large proportion of the revenue is spent on the defence of the Frontier. I do not want to embark on controversial ground. If you spend the whole of the money that you raise, shall we say, on encouraging co-operative banking and on education, the taxable capacity of the people would be very different from what it is. It is a question of expenditure very much more than a question of taxation. I do not say for a moment that it is possible to reduce military expenditure. I wish I could say so. I have spent a lot of time trying to do it. But, as I said, it is a question of what you spend your money on and not a question of the amount that you raise that is important. I hope we shall get military expenditure down to 57 crores, or even to 50 crores, the figure of Sir Purshotamdas' history, but it cannot be done all at once and it is a very difficult thing to do. It is a Western rather than an Eastern proverb which says that the nearer the bone the sweeter the meat. It is very difficult to get that last out off the joint. But I do what the Committee to understand that it was with a view to practical results that I got interested in the problem of taxation and pressed for the appointment of the Committee. I do hope that, although it may not be the full and complete inquiry that others may desire and although the personnel of the Committee may not be entirely representative, you will recognise that the Committee has been appointed for the purpose of improving the financial and economic position of India and is itself capable of opening the door to a wider inquiry and that it is very often better to take half a loaf than get no bread at all. I had a letter only yesterday from Sir Charles Todhunter to whom I had given introductions to the League of Nations' people in Geneva. He is extraordinarily enthusiastic about the information he is picking up as to the systems of taxation in other countries. Do not, therefore, let us condemn this Committee if it is not all that all of us would desire.

SEPARATION OF RY. BUDGET FROM GENERAL BUDGET.

The last point in the question of the separation of the Railway budget from the general budget, on which I need not say very much, I am not quite sure what the reference is to Mr. Hindley's remarks about the E. I. Ry. and the G. I. P. Ry. Companies. I remember his answering a question in the House, but I am not quite sure why the reply should be regarded as anything doubtful or unsatisfactory. The position is that the G. I. P. and the E. I. Railways are going to be taken over by the Government at the end of this year or possibly next year (on the expiry of their contracts). They will then become just as all other State-managed Railways. I am not the Member in Charge of the Railway Department so I have to speak with a certain amount of caution. The attitude of the Government on this question was made, I think, perfectly clear in the debate which took place a year ago. I think that we are all agreed that management by the so-called companies who are only interested in 1/15th or 1/40th of the line and who are domiciled in London is entirely unsatisfactory. The question whether it is possible to create really Indian Railway Company with rupee capital to take over from the State the management of certain lines has been for some time under consideration, though I am not able to say that any progress had been made. But to my mind the question of separation of railway finance from the general budget has only a very indirect connection with that. It is a reform which I took up and pressed very soon after my arrival in India. I think it is a reform which is absolutely essential for the proper arrangement both of the general budget and of the railway budget, for the economic working of the Railways and for the efficient working of the Finance Department. I do not for a moment desire to reduce the control of the Finance Department over the Railways. I have been very insistent on that throughout. But I believe that the reform is a necessary and desirable one for its own sake quite independently of the question of State or Company management of Railways. I will go further. If we are to have State management and it is not to be tempered by Company management, the reform is not only desirable but essential. That is to say, however desirable the reform may be for its own sake, if, as is quite possible, we contemplate entire State managent as the future of the Indian railways, than the reform is all the more urgent, not the less. It is just because that is one of the possibilities of the future that separation between the two Budgets becomes not merely, as I regard it, a very desirable reform but something further—an essential reform. If you were going to have Company management the question would not arise. It is only because some Railways are State managed that the question does arise. If all Railways were to be State managed, in my opinion it would be absolutely necessary that we should have a commercial budget for the Railways and that it should be independent of the central Budget, though this does not and ought not to imply any relaxation of the control of the Finance Department and of the Assembly over the details of Railway finance.

The President again thanked the Honourable the Finance Member for his visit. After a short informal discussion the meeting dispersed.

At the close of the meeting, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji invited the members of the Committee and a few friends to tea to meet the Honourable Sir Basil Blackett."

Official And Personal.

The Hon Sir Basil Blackett arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Tuesday the 8th July.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. P. R Cadell and Mr and Mrs G Wiles dined at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Tuesday the 8th July

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee met in Bombay on Monday, Dr. W. H. Harrison presiding.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings said:—

"As Dr. Clouston has left India on four months' leave, the privilege of presiding over your deliberations on this occasion falls to my lot.

While I am sensible of the privilege of occupying this position I must confess that I feel at a disadvantage in that it has not been my good fortune to attend any of your previous meetings. I have not therefore a close acquaintance with the work this Committee has done, and shall therefore make my opening remarks as brief as possible.

This being our first meeting since the retirement by ballot of some of our old members, we have to-day to extend a cordial welcome to several new members Mr. R. C. Broadfoot from Madras, Rao Saheb M. Desai from Bombay, Mr. B. F. Madon, representative of Co-operative Banking, Rai Bahadur K. S. Nayudu, M.L.C., from the Central Provinces, Rai Saheb Choudhri Chotu Ram from the Punjab and Mr. Youngman from the Central Provinces.

Letters of regret expressing their inability to attend have been received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Clarke, the Hon. Lala Sukhbir Sinha Mr. Stock and Mr Sesha Reddi.

Turning now to the Agenda you will see that while much of the business is purely formal we have several important matters connected with research to consider. For the first time since the Committee began work, we have before us a number of technical progress reports on agricultural research. Here, I would ask you to cast your thoughts back to previous meetings and to consider what is likely to be the position in the future. In the past your deliberations have been mainly concerned with matters connected with legislation and with financial details, approving estimates and sanctioning expenditure upon buildings and machinery and so on. You have to your credit the Cotton Cess Act and the Transport Act; you have erected and fitted up a spinning laboratory which is now in running order and you have shouldered the responsibility for certain schemes of agricultural research. In the immediate future, you have one important item of legislation, the Bill for the Regulation of Gins and Presses, one building scheme, the erection of a laboratory and residences, and the Indore Research scheme still to carry to a successful conclusion. We will hope that by this time next year you will be in a position to look back on all of these as accomplished facts. Thereafter, consideration of items of research will occupy more of your time at your meetings than has been the case in the past, and more and more your activities will be reflected in the results of the research work for which you have made yourselves directly and indirectly responsible. In the future, then your credit as a committee, will depend very largely on the manner in which this research work is carried out.

PROGRESS ON RIGHT LINES.

I should therefore like to make this suggestion that while this research work is yet young, you as a Committee lay it as a definite charge upon the Research Sub-Committees that they consider the progress reports in detail and assure themselves that the work is being carried out on satisfactory lines and that your money is being spent to the best advantage. The idea I wish to convey is that while your funds may appear to be large yet it must be remembered that they are limited when the amount of research work there is to be done on cotton now, and in the future, which is practically unlimited, is taken into consideration, and, while it can be said that all research work on cotton properly carried out is bound to have some value; at the same time it is also true that it is not all of equal value.

On referring back to the minutes of your first meeting held in July 1921, I find that you resolved, *inter alia*, that this Committee should indicate and determine the fundamental agricultural problems which need investigation and that proposals should then be called for from existing agricultural departments for carrying out the required work, and that if no existing institutions were able or willing to carry out a piece of essential work the question of establishing an institute for the purpose should be considered.

Since then much water has flowed under the bridge and the details regarding the Indore Research Institute which will, amongst other things, be able to undertake work which Agricultural Departments cannot conveniently undertake, are rapidly nearing completion.

But I should like you to consider whether the time has not come when you, as a Committee, should give a greater lead to the Agricultural Departments as regards the investigation of fundamental problems. In fact that you should suggest certain lines of research to them instead of merely accepting and subsidising schemes put forward by them and that you should indicate the order of priority of that research.

The remainder of the Agenda as I have already indicated refers to matters of a formal nature and therefore calls for no special comment.

RESOLUTIONS.

After appointing Sub-Committees to deal with agricultural and technological research respectively, the Indian Central Cotton Committee proceeded on Monday to consider resolutions passed by the Board of Agriculture at its meeting held in Bangalore last January. These resolutions emphasised *inter alia* the value of the statistics of rail-borne trade and the necessity for strengthening the statistical staff in agricultural departments.

A resolution was passed by the Committee heartily endorsing the opinions expressed in the resolutions and hoping that the Government of India and the local Governments concerned would find it possible to take action in conformity with these resolutions at an early date. The committee then proceeded to discuss certain further information relating to their proposal for the licensing of gins and presses. The Committee reiterated their conviction that the regulation of gins and presses was a matter of urgent necessity and affirmed the desirability of the bill being placed before the Central Legislature at the earliest opportunity.

Reports were received of the progress being made in connection with the application of the Cotton Transport Act to the cotton districts of Madras, Bombay and Baroda These were reviewed by the Committee.

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SATYAGRAHA AT TARAKESHWAR.

LORD LYTTON'S OBSERVATIONS CHALLENGED.

Deshbandhu C. R. Das writes as follows in "Forward":—

I must protest against the uncalled for observations of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal on the Tarakeswar Satyagraha movement in course of his address at Chinsurah. I do not know to what extent accidental diplomacy allows perversion of truth; but I must say that His Excellency's observations have surprised me immensely. The Movement which is based on the natural desire of the Hindoos to keep the shrine there pure has been described as a "colossal hoax." We are told that this "colossal hoax" is being practised by a number of "unscrupulous politicians." It is not the first time that I have been treated to pure and unmitigated abuse by European journals in this country. But this is the first time that such abuses have been hurled by no less a person than the Governor of this province. I do not know whether His Excellency is a Christian or not but I am a Hindoo and I have suffered something for the sake of my religion and I am prepared to lay down my life to preserve its purity. The Committee of the Congress which is entrusted with the carrying on of this movement is a Hindoo Committee consisting of members who are devout Hindoos and so far as it lies in our power we will not permit such slander. It is a pity that His Excellency has descended to party politics. Are the "men on the spot" responsible for his slander? If so, the public should call upon them to explain their conduct.

Nor is it true to say that the Government is merely a "regretful spectator." The Government has espoused the cause of the Mohunt. The Magistrate issued a most unjust and illegal order under Section 144 against Swami Bishwananda, and at the same time refused to take cognisance of assaults committed by hired "goondas" concealed within the palace. That the order of the Magistrate was absolutely illegal and without jurisdiction has now been found by the Deputy Magistrate, who tried the case. Under these circumstances could it be truthfully alleged that the Government is merely a "regretful spectator?" Were these facts known to His Excellency? If not, before launching upon such gross abuse against men who have dedicated their lives to the service of their country, His Excellency should certainly have enquired into the facts and circumstances. Is His Excellency aware that the temple of Laxmi-Narayan has been used as a public temple for at least hundred years? Is it or is it not interfering with our religion to forbid devotees from offering their prayer at this temple? Is it sufficient for any Mohunt or any Receiver of any Officer to say that it is claimed as private property? I am afraid His Excellency will not succed in convincing a single Hindoo that either the temple of Laxmi-Narayan or the palace is the private property of the Mohunt. Any body with any notion of Hindoo ideas will denounce unequivocally such abuse of property which belongs to Tarakeswar. Be that as it may, what purpose of State was served by the Police refusing devotees entrance to this temple?

His Excellency apparently thinks or is made to think by those who usually give him advice, that because a Receiver has been appointed the Satyagrahis have gained their point. The Satyagrahis have nothing to do with Receivers or Courts of Law and they know that, unfortunately in this country, the man with a longer purse succeeds in the Courts of Law. Probably His Excellency does not know what Satyagraha means. If he did, he would have hesitated before he could have denounced the movement in such abusive terms.

I resent the speech of Lord Lytton and I ask our countrymen to declare in emphatic language that they will not have such interference in their religious movements even from such an exalted personage.

CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, July 10.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 52.
APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

11-24—Insolvency Petition No. 123-20—Amarchand and M, In Re Kharsedji Dadabhoy Khan Saheb and Co v Messrs Khursedji Dadabhoy Khan Saheb and Co, Appellants.
16-24—3745-21—Dastur & Co, Raja Dhanrajgirji Narsingji v Tata Sons Ltd, Payne and Co.
17-24—4285-21—Judah and S, Harichand and Co v Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd, Bhaishanker K and G.
19-24—2168-22—Ferreira and V, Eular widow and ors v Bhagwandas Hiralal and anr, Purnanand C and J.
22-24—1733-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chabildas Nathoobhai v Maganlal Parbhudas, Mulla and M.
23-24—3348-20—Malvi M R and Co, Harnandrai Fulchand v Kanaiyalal Son of Purnamal, Vachha and Co.
26-24—3740-23—Madhowji and Co, J Burjorji and Co v Hasham Mahomed Kala, Edgelow G W and Co.
29-24 4447-21—Daphtary F and D, J K Bubbar and Co v Raghumul Badhsing, Moti chand and D.
31-24—2236-22—Captain and V, Kaku Hirji Khetsy v The Universal Trading Co Ltd, Edgelow G W and Co.
39-24—1184-24—Thakoredas and Co, Bai Saraswatibai widow v Dashrath Bhan Sankultar, Judah and S.
40-24—4302-21—Motichand and D, Raghunath Budhsing v Holland Bombay Trading Co, Captain and V.
91-23—Indian Company's Act and Re Indian Toys and Glass Mfg Co, N C Dalal and Co, The Indian Toys and Glass Mfg Ltd, In Re The Indian Toys and Glass Mfg Co Ltd.
86-22—674-22—Payne and Co, The New Piecegoods Bazar Co Ltd v Madhavdas Haridas.
3-24—3643-23—In Person, Pursbram Dattaram Shamdusani and anr v The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd and ors, Little and Co, Payne and Co.
28-24—2502-19—Mehta L and Co, Jagesibhai Visram and Co v Chandmal Chaganmal, Kanga and Co.
32-24—1214-21—Hiralal and Co, D S Yandi v Torlief Ashland Ltd, M B Chothia.
33-24—4453-21—Matubhai J and M, Abdulali Noorbhoy and anr v N H Moos, Payne and Co.
34-24—2936-21—Mulla and M, Pirojshaw Nasserwanji Mehta v Hiralal Vithaldas, Shamrao M and H.
43-24—2171-21—Mulla and M, V Balkrishna Mudaliar v M Shadak Sharappa and anr, Raghavayya N and Co.
45-24—In Insolvency 1105-23—Thakoredas and Co, Harilal Narotam Damnia and Amratlal Harilal Damnia.
46-24—4453-21—Matubhai J and M, Abdulali Noorbhai and anr v N H Moos, Payne and Co.
50-24—1343-24—Mantri and Co, Rukhibai widow and ors v Abdulkadar Mahomedally Raja and anr, Matubhai J and M.
51-24—1960-23—Captain and V, Kaku Hirji Khetsy and anr v Ratilal Lakhmichand Khokhani and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.
93-23—546-10—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Gangabai widow and others vs The Advocate-General of Bombay, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 48.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.

5046-23—Kanga and Co, Narandas Ranchordas v Purshotamdas Odhavji Bhatt, Ferreira and V.
5047-23—Kanga and Co., Bai Mariambai v Premshanker Odhavji Bhatt Ferreira and V.
4592-23—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., Wilhelm Paul Auston Werner and another v Vrajlal Pranjiwandas and Co., Khandwala and Chha, Mohile P and G.
4797-23—Andrade and Co., Meghji Lakhmidas v. Purshotamdas Lakhmidas, Captain and V.
5858-22—Purnanand Cl and J Jiwatlal Pratapsi v. Bejraj Jorawarmal, Thakoredas and Co.
3403-23—Amin and D. Bai Nandkisore v Khatizabai, widow and others Sukhtanker and G.
4916-23—N C Dalal, Chandmal Ghanshamdas v. Ganeshprasad Ghashilal, Khandwalla and Chh.
5005-22—N C Dalal, Chandmal Ghanshamdas v. Girdhardial Mukundilal, Sukhtanker and G
4472-21—Motichand and D, Jethalal Maneklal, Maganlal Dulabhbhai Desai and another.
906-23—Soonderdas and Co, Thaker Lalji Dhirubhai, Alimahomed Habib and others, Thakoredas and Co.
504-22—Ramanlal and Co, Monji Goculdas, Mahomed Umer Abdul Rasool and another, Vachha and Co.
5008-21—Thakoredas and D, Dwarkadas Purshotamdas, Gopaldas Ranchoddas and another, Jhavery and Co.
1534-23—Pathare and Co, Karsondas Khimji Haridas Ramdas, Madhavji and Co.
1256-24—Khandwalla and C, Rahimbhai Cassumbhay, Ali Mahomed Sale Mahomed, Sukhtanker and G.
131-24—Dallas and Co, Jethamal Narandas and anr v The Indore Trading Co, Malvi M R and Co.
1553-23—Manilal and K, Waman Krishna Nighudkar v Mathuradas Tohan, Manubhai and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

4052-23—N C Dalal, H C John v Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors, Wadia G and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1141-24—Rustomji and G, Sheriff Noormahomed Hoode v Shivabhai Lallubhai and Co., Raghvaya N and Co.
3937-23—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Little and Co, Dabholkar and Co, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.
2975-23—Manubhai and Co, Bai Hirabai widow v Chotalal Mulchand and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.
5060-23—Dubash and Co, Ramgopal and Co v Gudarmal Maharaj, Tyabji D and Co.
184-23—Tyabji D and Co, Sukhanand Gurmukhrai v Nandlal Takorsydas and ors, N C Dalal and Co.
2561-23—Soonderdas and Co, Ramchandra Vishnu Shende v Harilal Vijbhukhandas, Dikshit M and Co.
2734-23—Mulla and M, R Bassi and Co v Khoja Mithabhoy Nathoo and anr, Amin and D, Malvi M R and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

50-21—J C G Bowen, Harold Liscombe Painter v The Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd. and another, Kanga and Co.
51-22—J. C. G. Bowen, Charles Southey Marsten, v The Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd. and another, Kanga and Co.
52-22—J. C. Bowen, Shivlingapa Bhagappa Talwar v The Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd. and another, Kanga and Co.
466-21—M V Gokhale, Shamrao Yeshwant v Gopal Yeshwant and ors, M V Gokhale, Mantri and Co.
4145-22—Jehangir M and S, Gopal Yeshwant Rele v Khanderao Ramnath Dingal, Sabnis G and S.
2741-21—Sukhtanker and G, Haridas Jiwanji, vs Narayandas Dwarkadas, Malvi M R and Co.
2752-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ratiram Lachmandas, vs Rupchand Jinnusingh
3776-21—Daphtary F and D, The Killachand Mills Ltd, vs Ambaram Motichand, Khandwalla and Chh.
2815-21—Chitnis K and M, Ratilal Nandlal Soudagar and others, vs Bai Ratiat and others, Mehta L and Co
2817-21—Dubash and Co, Vadilal Baldeodas, vs Shantilal Sakalchand, N C Dalal.
2819—M B Chothia, Valimahomed Haji Gani, vs. Haji Adamji Haji Noormahomed, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2840-21—Amarchand and M, Mulji Ranchod Ved, vs F N Davar.
2846-21—Craigie B and C, The Sphere Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd, vs Messrs Dhanji and Co Bhaisanker K and G.
2857-21—Dallas and Co, Shavakshaw Cowasji Dinshah, vs Hormusji Cowasji Dinshah and others, Payne and Co, Little and Co.
2861-21—Malvi M R and Co, Shah Pranjiwandas Tarachard, vs Lakhmichand Nanchand and others, Mulji Th and C.
2869-21—Wadia G and Co, Narotam Chunilal vs Chabildas Nathoobhai, Purnanand C and J.
2892-21—Jamsetji R and D, Fardunji Pestonji Mehta and others, vs Jehangir Framji Bhaiucha, Little and Co.
2682-21—Dabholker and Co, Wamanrao Anandrao Ajinkya v Nanabhoy Sadanand Judah and S.
2639-21—Mulla and M, Goculdas Damoder v C M Parekh and others, Madhowji and Co, Crawford B and Co.
2177-21—Mehta L and Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay, vs. Raoji Ghelia, N. C. Dalal.
1265-21—Hiralal and Co, Bombay United Commercial Co v Ladhuram Chandiram, Soonderdas and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA

In the Division Court No. 49.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.

4829-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Lakhmichand Padamsey v Bhawan Amulukh, Ferreira and V.
4117-23—Bhaishanker K and G, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Anant Balwant Modak and anr, Captain and V.
4331-23—Amarchand and M, Gordhandas Nathalal v Ramnarayen Rajmal, Purnanand C and J.
4037-22—Khandwalla and Chh, Lalubhai Ranchoddas v Dipchand Hemraj, Shah and Co.
110-22—Craigie B and C Danier Campbell Paten an dors v J N Singh and Co Ltd, Madhowji and Co.
4224-23—Kanga and Co, N H Moos v K R P Shroff and ors, Payne and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

2407-23—Daphtary F and D, Mafatlal Gagalbhai v Karam and Co, Motichand and D, Bhaishanker K and G.

LONG CAUSES.

2288-23—Motichand and D, Karani and Co, vs. Mafatlal Gagalbhai and another, Daphtary F and D.
4196-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Jethabhai Mulji and others, vs. Doongrsey Trieumdas and others, Merwanji K and Co.
1089-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Hasanmia Cumrudin and Son, vs Oodesi and Co, Shamrao M and H.
2569-19—Dikshit M and Co., Vithaldas Jugjiwandas, vs. Mahomedbhai Esabhai and Co., Unwala P and P.
794-23—Thakoredas and Co., Lalubhai Nagardas and another, vs. Tuljaram C. Khandwalla, Jehangir M and S.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

(In the Division Court No. 37.)
FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

3709-23—Manilal H and Co, Khatri Sumar Abdul Rehman v Pandurang Jaswant Chemburker and ors, Mulji Th and Co.
2433-22—Jamsedji R and D, Purshotum Ratansy v Ramkrishna Narayen Navalkar and anr.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

3888-21—Little and Co, Terje Valdemar Oslen, Abdul Kadar Noorbhay.
3784-21—Mamubhai and Co, Hassanali Bagcoobhai, vs. Popatlal Jivram and Co, Ferreira and V.
3822-21—Mantri and Co, Abdula Saleh, vs Shi Chotalal Vadilal, Motichand and D.
3165-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v M Kunji Kadri, Mirza and M.
3149-21—N C Dalal and Co, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chotalal Samaldas, Ardeshir H D and Co.
3138-21—M B Maniar and Co, Jaigopal Premsagar v Premji Mulji and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.
3148-21—M B Maniar and Co, Jaigopal Premsagar v Thakersidas Nandlal, Wadia G and Co.
3086-21—Dubash and Co, Malvi M R and Co Shivbux Gorakhram v Mathuradas Mavji, Mulla and M.
3904-21—Manchershaw and N, Sheshmal Shankerlal and Co, Ramji Pethabhai, Judah and S.
3911-21—Manilal and K, Virbhadraya Nagaya Shivappanath, Abdulally Samsudin and Co, Merwanji K and Co.
3915-21—Tyabji D and Co, Khushalchand Gopaldas, Misrilal Umedram and others.
3918-21—Purnanand and C, Jimatlal Partapsey, Tokram Gurudamal, Payne and Co.
3941-21—Payne and Co, Haji Raji Mahomed Rehmanbhoy, Fatmabai and others Matubhai J and M.
3954-21—Malvi M R and Co, Hiralal Ambalal, Gordhandas Tulsidas, N C Dalal.
4004-21—Shah and Co, Amulakh Labhchand, Anpurnabai widow and another, Amin and D.
4022-21—Ferreira and V, Ramchandra Bhagwandas, Anandilal Sukhanand, Ardeshir H D and Co.
4030-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Ganpatrai Harnandrai Dharka, Chandulal Madanlal and another, Malvi M R and Co.
4077-21—N V Gokhale, Zaitoonabai widow, Yusuf Saleh Mahomed Shaikh, N C Dalal.
4078-21—Motichand and D, Liladhar Devji, Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.
4079-21—Motichand and D Ebrahim Abdul Husein and others, Abdul Husein Tayabbhai Khapat, Merwanji K and Co.
4083-21—Payne and Co, Nandramidas Mathuradas, Mohanlal Bhagwandas and another, Jamsetji R and D.
4096-21—Mehta L and Co, Karsondas Muganlal and another, The National Spg. and Wg. Hosiery Mill's Ltd, Raghvaya N and Co.
4129-21—Malvi M R and Co, Bai Manibai widow, Khinchand Jhaver and others, Jamsetji R and D, Merwanji K and Co.
4140-21—Surajmal and Co, Laxminarayan Gangadher, Bansilal Badrinarayen Tyabji D and Co.

SPORTING NEWS.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

A FIXTURE CANCELLED.

Owing to the death of Major F. W. Lodge, M.C., Acting O. C. of the Bombay Brigade R.F.A. (A.F.I.), at St. George's Hospital on Wednesday morning following an operation, the first division fixture between the R. F. A. and 70 R. G. A. was cancelled and a combination of the Bombay Gymkhana, West Yorks and 101 Coast Battery met the 70 R. G. A. in order not to disappoint the spectators. The turf was soft and the ball slippery. Slips and miskicks came galore but all the same it was much better than many of the games played under ideal weather conditions. The W. I. F. A. team as the combination was called, won by four goals to one.

The teams were.—

W. I. F. A.:—Nicol (Gym.); Lowry (Gym.) Reaney (101); Davis (101); Holmes (W. Yorks) and Clark (W Yorks); Oakes (Yorks) Sparshott (Gym.), Irvine (Gym.), Jones (Yorks) and Lt. Flood (101 R. G. A.).

R. G. A.:—Moore; Kennett and Day; Barker, Robertson and Glew; Houghton, Addison, Bunyan, Bould and Davis.

Referee: Bdr. Jarmen.

At the end of the first half the teams were on equal terms with a goal each Bunyan and Sparshott being the scorers for the Gunners and W. I. F. A. respectively. The combined team bucked up in the second up and registered three more goals. Irvine was responsible for the second and fourth Sparshott scoring the third.

YESTERDAY'S BOXING.

KUBES BEAT NASH.

The following are the results of last night's boxing tournament at the Skating Rink:

BANTAM WEIGHT.

W Cooper (8st 5lbs) beat A Conway (8st 2lbs)

LIGHTWEIGHT.

P O'Halloran (9st 9lbs) beat Dick Marshall (9st 9lbs).

FEATHERWEIGHT.

Jepson (8st 13lbs) beat Bob Stewart.

LIGHTWEIGHT.

Donald Chard (9st 4lbs) v Pte Bartlett (9st 9lbs) was drawn.

A cup was offered by Mr. K. Edwards of the "Times of India" but the fight being drawn the representative of "Dimple's Scotch Whisky offered a similar, so both fighters get a prize

LIGHTWEIGHT.

Tom Carter (9st 8lbs) beat G Brewer (9st 5lbs)

MIDDLEWEIGHT.

Middleweight Championship of India Milton Kubes, the holder of the title (11st 14lbs) beat Sgt. Nash K.S.L.I., Challenger (11st 5lbs.) All the fights were decided on points.

A fuller report will appear in our to-morrow's issue.

HOCKEY IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 8.

The Madras Hockey Tournament was continued at Chepauk this evening when the Anglo-Indian Sports Club met and defeated the Young Men's Indian Association by odd goal in five.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

INDIAN LONG JUMPER NOT IN FIRST THREE.

LONDON, July 8.

Paris.—The attendance at the Colombes Stadium when the Olympic Games were continued to-day in hot weather was poor. It is noteworthy that Legendre who broke the world's record in Pentathlon Long Jump did not participate in the Individual Long Jump as he was not considered of sufficient class to represent the United States in it when the entries were sent in. This event was, however, won by Hubbard another member of the American team with a jump of 7.44 metres, Singh (India) jumped 6.635 metres but was not in the first three.

The following were to-day's principal results:—

Putting Weight:—Housor (U.S.A.) 1; Hartraft (U.S.A.) 2; Hills (U.S.A.) 3; Distance:—Fourteen metres ninety-nine and half centimetres.

Long Jump Final:—Hubbard (U.S.A.) 1; Gourdin (U.S.A.) 2; Hansen (Norway) 3; Distance 7.445 metres.

800 Metres Final:—D. Lowe (Britain) 1; Hartin (Switzerland) 2; Enck (U.S.A.) 3. Time:—One minute, fifty-two and two-fifths seconds.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

LONDON, July 8.

The following are the final scores in the county and other cricket matches which started on Saturday:—

Kent vs. Sussex:—Kent won by 200 runs. Sussex's second innings closed for 118.

Essex vs. Surrey:—Surrey won by 5 wickets. Surrey made 200 for 5 in their second innings, Jeacocke scoring 58.

Yorkshire vs. Middlesex:—Middlesex won on the first innings. York's first innings closed for 334, Leyland scoring 51. Haig took 6 for 79. Middlesex made 268 in their second innings, Stevens scoring 63. Yorks made 43 for loss of no wicket in their second innings.

Warwickshire vs. Hampshire:—Hampshire won on the first innings. Warwick made 332 for 8 in their second innings and declared, Smith contributing 104 and Calthorpe 106. Hampshire made 236 for 4 in the second innings, Brown scoring 52 and Mead 72 not out.

Notts vs. Lancashire:—Notts won on the first innings. Lancashire's second innings closed for 178, Matthews taking 4 for 36 and Barrett 4 for 47. Notts made 141 for 9 in their second innings, R. Tyldesley taking 6 for 73.

Gloucestershire vs. Derbyshire:—Gloucester won on the first innings. Derby's first innings closed for 281, Horsley scoring 60 not out and Townsend 79. Gloucester made 187 for 7 in the second innings and declared. Derby scored 49 for 3 in their second innings.

Glamorgan vs. Worcester:—Worcester won by 4 wickets. Worcester made 95 for 6 in their second innings, Ryan taking 4 for 33.

Cambridge University vs. Oxford University:—Cambridge's first innings closed for 261, Austin scoring 51 and Enthovan 104. Guise took 4 for 19. Oxford have made 153 for 4 in their second innings, Guise and Blaikie scoring 50 and 48 respectively. Reuter.

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WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST'S PROPOSAL

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. R.H.A. Delves, Chairman of the Board of Trustees presiding, when consideration was given to the Workmen's Compensation Act, which came into force on the 1st July last.

The Chairman in course of his minute dated the 28th June, writes:—

"On the 17th June the Board decided to carry themselves the risk of insuring such of their workmen as fell within the clauses of this Act but deferred consideration of the question whether a certain amount should be set aside every year to cover the risk until a statement had been prepared shewing the amounts of wages paid during the last twelve months to men engaged on the works mentioned in my minute of the 2nd June, 1924. The Chief Engineer has now submitted a statement giving the required information and that statement is annexed hereto.

The total amount of wages paid during the period is Rs. 8,65,138 and the number of working days is 6,71,848. These figures however include men employed by contractors at Mumbra and on the Chawls at Love Lane. In the past when we have paid compensation the amount has been charged to management and establishment and apportioned to the various schemes at the end of the year. The cost of maintaining our hospitals and dispensaries is charged to the schemes for which they are maintained. If we now decide to set apart a sum each year to provide a fund the amount so set aside will have to be apportioned to the various schemes. I take it that in the future the Board will continue to maintain hospitals on their major schemes and to treat their work people in the same manner as in the past. If this be done the claims under the Act are not likely to amount too much and I can see no advantage in building up a separate fund."

The Board accepted the Chairman's proposal as per the Chief Engineer's letter.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 27th week of the current year the total mortality 588 was 12 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 24.66. The mortality for the 27th week of 1923 was 569 and death-rate 22.97 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-1923 was 723 and death-rate 34.07.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 1 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 221 as against 1 and 214 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 168 were among infants under one year of age; 13 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera caused 1 attack and no death.
Small-pox caused 37 attacks and 25 deaths.
Plague cause 1 attack and 2 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 370 and compares favourably with that for the 27th week of 1923 when the figure was 345 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923) viz. 336.

DABHOLKAR CHARITY TRUSTS.

The following scholarships have been awarded by the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board from the above Trusts for the year ending 31st March, 1925, to poor and deserving students of the Gaud Saraswat Brahmin community:—

Male Scholarships:—17 scholarships for Art course of the value of Rs. 152 per month; 7 scholarships for Science course of the value of Rs. 64 per month; 3 scholarships for Engineering course of the value of Rs. 28 per month; 3 scholarships for Medical course of the value of Rs. 28 per month; 1 scholarship for Commerce course of the value of Rs. 10 per month; 1 scholarship for Agricultural course of the value of Rs. 8 per month; 2 scholarships for Technical course of the value of Rs. 16 per month. The total number of scholarships is 34, which will cover Rs. 396 per month.

Female Scholarships:—5 scholarships for Medical course of the value of Rs. 48 per month; 3 scholarships for Art course of the value of Rs. 26 per month; 1 scholarship for High School course of the value of Rs. 5 per month. The total number of scholarships is thus 9, which will cover Rs. 79 per month.

The grand total of scholarships is thus 43, which will cover Rs. 388 per month.

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CO-EDUCATION.

GIRLS AND ARITHMETIC.

The report was presented in Mail week to the London Education Committee of a committee appointed last September to investigate the teachng of arithmetic in all types of the Council's schools—including training colleges—and particularly in girls' schools; and further to arrange for a review of the text books on arithmetic and to make suggestions for the improvement of the teaching of the subject. The members of the Committee were Mr. A. E. Brisco (Chairman), Mr. J. Brown, Dr. F. A. Hedgcock, Miss E. Stevenson, and Mr. O. Lilley (Secretary).

Dr. Spencer (Chief Inspector, L.C.C.), in submitting the report, states his opinion that it is the most effective piece of work on the relative arithmetical capacity of boys and girls that has been done. "It settles definitely (he continues) (a) that in arithmetic tests we must expect a result, as measured in marks, about 10-12 per cent. lower from girls than from boys; (b) that this is not due to inferior teaching in girls' schools, and that, in fact, there is nothing to show that women teachers are inferior to men as teachers of the subject; (c) nor is it due to a smaller amount of time being given by girls than by boys to arithmetic as distinguished from other forms of mathematics. It does not settle the vexed question as to whether the inferiority of girls to boys in arithmetic is due to inherent sex qualities, though the report points definitely in the direction of such a conclusion. In view of the facts that a conference on arithmetic was held under Dr. Allen's Chairmanship in 1917, in arithmetic, among other subjects, based upon an actual examination of 48 departments will shortly be presented, Dr. Spencer hopes that the report now presented will be accepted as a discharge of the reference on which the Committee of Inspectors was appointed.

CO-EDUCATIONAL SCHOOLS.

The Report states that the Arithmetic Committee was formed as the consequence of a particular circumstance. One of the assistant examiners for junior county scholarships, reporting in June, 1923, drew attention to the "great disparity between the value of the boys' scripts (in arithmetic) and those of the girls," and suggested that many of the girls' papers conveyed the impression that the girls "had been suffering from neglected education," the implication being that girls are not being taught arithmetic as effectively as boys. The Examiner further stated in his report: "In co-educational schools of which I have had some experience where boys and girls sit in the same class and do largely the same work, there is nothing to choose between the results of their work as regards ordinary form subjects such as arithmetic: the girls show quite as much aptitude and are at least as diligent and careful as the boys."

This opinion that girls ought to do as well as boys in arithmetic examinations and the inference of "neglected education" of the girls drawn from their lower marks seemed to the Arithmetic Committee to be open to serious question. The relative attainments of boys and girls in mathematical subjects have often been discussed. The London County Council's Education Committee's Conference on the teaching of arithmetic reporting in 1911 stated as the generally accepted opinion that boys attainments in arithmetic are higher than girls'. Further, a committee of the Council's Officers and teachers which met in 1918 accepted the same view and included the following among their recommendations:

"That, in connexion with any report and statistics which may be issued on the subject of the junior county scholarship examinations, it should be recognised that under present conditions girls should not be expected to obtain such high marks in arithmetic as boys". A similar view as to the relative attainments of boys and girls in mathematical subjects is expressed in the Board of Education's Consultative Committee's recent report on Differentiation of Curricula between the Sexes in Secondary Schools.

Although, therefore, there has existed for some time a considerable body of opinion in favor of the view that boys, on the average must be expected to obtain better results in arithmetic examination than girls, so far the comparisons made have had little or no scientific basis. It seemed desirable to the Committee to undertake an investigation into this matter with the particular object of comparing and measuring the relative attainments of boys and girls in arithmetic, and also of obtaining evidence, if possible, as to the comparative efficiency of the men and women in the Council's service as teachers of arithmetic. After this investigation had been completed, the attention of the Committee was drawn to an inquiry made in 1917 by Mr. Benchara Brandford for the education officer into the teaching of mathematics in secondary schools in London. Some interesting statistical results obtained by him are quoted in a foot note to the report, and provide confirmation in respect of accuracy in mechanical computation of the Committee's findings with regard to general operations in arithmetic.

The investigation made by the Committee consists of two parts. The first step was to collect and compare the examination marks obtained by large numbers of boys and girls of similar ages who had been taught in mixed classes by the same teachers. The second step was to obtain data from which it would be possible to compare the marks scored in arithmetic examinations by boys and girls taught in separate sex schools with those scored by boys and girls taught in mixed schools.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

The report contains seven statistical tables with analysis, and the results arrived at are summarised as follows:

(i) Under our present system of elementary education boys show more power in arithmetic than girls.

(ii) Girls in elementary schools between the ages of 9 and 13 years may be anticipated to obtain, on the average, between 88 per cent. and 90 per cent. of the marks obtained by boys of similar ages in general arithmetic examinations. A similar tendency is noticed in respect of boys and girls in central schools.

(iii) So far as teachers in London public elementary schools are concerned it would appear that women are by no means inferior to men as teachers of arithmetic.

(iv) The inferior capacity for arithmetic shown by girls must be assigned to causes other than inferior teaching. The above investigation points in the direction of a definite, though perhaps small, inherent sex distinction in respect of arithmetic.

(v) This investigation goes to show that the allegation that the education of girls in arithmetic is "neglected," while that of boys is not, cannot be substantiated.

In conclusion, it is stated that the Committee have spent much time and considerable labor on this investigation. The terms of reference have been interpreted as an instruction to inquire primarily into the reasons for the comparative failure of the teaching of arithmetic in Girls' Schools, and it is the considered opinion of the Committee that there is no such failure as was suggested by the Assistant Examiner for junior county scholarships.—"Times' Educational Supplement."

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DHARAVI DEPRESSED-CLASS TAMIL SCHOOL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I regret my inability to congratulate Mr. Nekaljay for his letter headed "Municipal School and Politics" published in your to-days issue. The very title does not fit in with the subject treated.

It seems Mr. Nekaljay has not read my letter published in the "Chronicle" dated 2nd June last, carefully I have not at all accused either Mr. Nekaljay or anybody else for silence "on the question of the notice of motion by Rao Bahadur Pai that politics should not be introduced into the Municipal Primary School administration." I did accuse Mr. Nekaljay for his silence when Rao Bahadur Pai attacked the Schools Committee for taking over the Dharavi Depressed Class School involving an expenditure of some thousands per annum, because the Tamil Depressed brethren of Dharavi, too, are as much citizens of Bombay as the others and have a right to ask for the expenditure of a part of the Municipal revenue for their benefit.

Mr. Nekaljay tells us something which is news, viz., "what Rao Bahadur Pai said was that in the absence of only (?) supervising staff or curriculam so far as Tamil is concerned, (being a Dravidian language) that the Secretary had not even visited and reported on this school. The chairman of the Schools Committee was not justified in taking over the management of the school." I hope the Chairman and the Secretary will reply to this charge of "unconstitutional" procedure if there is any. I learn that the Secretary deputed an officer to visit the school and report while taking it over. Because there is no Supervising Staff to inspect the Tamil Schools, the Corporation cannot and ought not to refuse its duty to its Tamil citizens, who constitute half the population of Dharavi. I do not mind how many times Rao Bahadur Pai has "mentioned" the necessity for a Tamil School. He has not, in spite of his boasted promises, "done" anything towards it upto now. I always judge a man by what he does and not what he says.

Mr. Nekaljay is quite at liberty to take me for a "same man" or otherwise. I am just what I am and cannot be anything else. Evidently Mr. Nekaljay has taken leave of his sanity when he asserts that I advocated introduction of politics in my letter to which he makes a reply after one full month. I do not blame Mr. Nekaljay for his rash remarks. On the other hand I would request him to read my previous letter once again and in a cooler frame of mind. I am not here concerned with Mr. Nekaljay's railleries against "Nationalists and Congresswalla" because it is irrelevent to the subject of controversy, nor with his ridicule against the early attainment of Swaraj, because that will lead us into a political controversy.

I pity Mr. Nekaljay for his lingering ignorance regarding the Dharavi Tamil School. Mr. K. Natarajan, the premier social reformer of India and an ex-member of the Senate of the Bombay University, was certainly the President of the Managing Committee of the said school before it was taken up by the Schools Committee. I have never been either its Vice-President or even an ordinary member for the simple reason that I am quite a humble soldier of the Army of Actual workers and as such a mere non-entity. I am glad to see Mr. Nekaljay say "we of the depressed classes will take care of ourselves whether Tamil or Marathi or Gujarathi." I realise that I am far inferior to the so-called Depressed Classes and hence I content myself with my daily prayer to the Almighty that the so-called depressed classes may become enlightened nobler classes before I become too old to sit at their feet to receive my instructions. But, alas! I know my Tamil brethren at Dharavi were not strong enough to stand on their own legs and did approach Mr. Natarajan asking for his co-operation and help. I know neither Mr. Nekaljay nor any of his Marathi or Gujarathi communal brethren were seen at Dharavi during the recent influenza epidemic, when my own insignificant but sensitive self had to make daily trips from Dadar to minister to the sick and do the best that I could.

Finally, I assure Mr. Nekaljay that if I am alive till the next election and if my Tamil brethren at Dharavi put forth a candidate of their own I will canvass for that candidate night and day even at the cost of my meals and sleep. I know my Tamil brethren at Dharavi and I can trust them with my life. If the next election be held on the only issue of the "removal of untouchability" then I assure Mr. Nekaljay that I will work like a slave not only for a dozen depressed class representatives but for two dozen if they contest the election. But I also assure Mr. Nekaljay that if the issue were "communal representation" I will not give even my own personal vote to any candidate who may propose to perpetuate such artificial divisions among God's children.—Yours, etc.

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, July 5.

ORIGIN AND SIGNIFICANCE OF INSULIN

"Nature" writes:—

The functions of the cells which form the Islands of Langerhans of the pancreas are of considerable interest to-day in view of the origin and significance of insulin. It is generally assumed that the islet tissue represents a tissue *sui generis* and there is evidence that it is the site of formation of insulin. But there are not wanting indications difficult to reconcile with this view. Prof. Swale Vincent, in the *Lancet* of May 10, reviews some of this evidence and still adheres to his opinion that, as suggested by Dale twenty years ago, the islet tissue is part and parcel of the general secreting tissue of the pancreas. The specific nature of the A and B granules of the islets has not yet been proved and certain of the zeimus cells of the pancreas also give the staining reactions considered to be characteristic of the B cells. During starvation also there is an increase in the bulk of the islet tissue, and in rats the same effect is produced by a pure carbohydrate diet. These views are strongly supported from the pathological point of view by Oertel. Finally, it is known that a substance closely resembling insulin can be extracted from other tissues besides pancreas, and E. C. Dodds and F. Dickens, at Prof. Vincent's suggestion, applied their method of insulin extraction to the submaxillary glands of the ox, and found as much as 710 rabbit units per kilo of gland. This gives strong support to the doubts concerning the specificity of the tissue of the islets of Langerhans.

His Excellency the Governor of Burma will leave Maymyo on 17th instant and arrive at Rangoon the following day.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal will leave for his monsoon tour in Eastern Bengal on 12th instant and going through the Sunderbans arrive at Dacca on 18th July. His Excellency will leave for Chittagong and Chittagong Hill tracts on August 7th.

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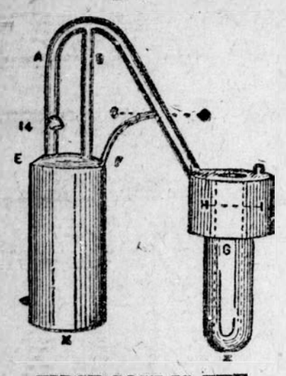

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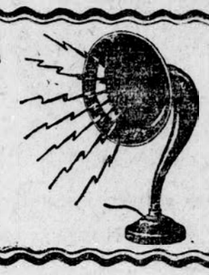

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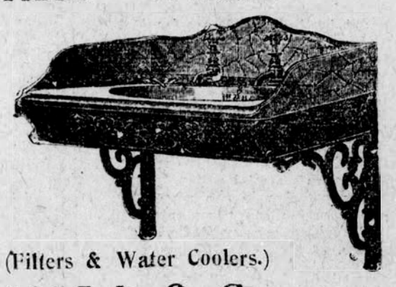

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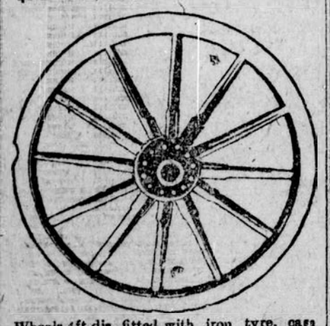

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